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Tower Views

by Clearway

Self-Aimed Firing Squads

Anglo-Italian Bargaining

Hungary Joins the Race

¶ **Moscow Treason Trial** — Nikolas Bukharin, head man of the 21 confessed conspirators now on trial in Moscow, continues to reveal, with eager candor, conspiracies for the overthrow of Joseph Stalin. His own words reveal the desperation with which opponents of the Soviet regime work for its overthrow, "We contemplated a monstrous crime," declares Bukharin. "We did not do it, but the conception and discussion of such an idea shows the monstrous criminal color of our organization." But why these wholesale confessions? asks the puzzled Occidental. The answer lies, in part, in the fact that most criminals are willing to confess when confronted by the proof of their guilt; in part, to the fact that the political plotter (since he is doomed anyway) may derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that his last acts are dramatic, even daring. • The foregone fate of the twenty-one is another illustration of how frequently men are victims of their own weapons.

¶ **Anglo-Italian Talks** — Having completed the "formula" for reconciliation, Britain sends the Earl of Perth, its Ambassador, back to Rome. Likewise having weighed the advantages of reconciliation with Britain, Italy receives him with affability. Confronted with German ambition along the Danube and with a British five-year "defense" program of startling proportions Il Duce may be in a mood to further Italy's immemorial, but interrupted, friendship with John Bull. As for John, having adopted a "realistic" attitude, what could serve his interests better than a reconciliation? The conversations are likely to be deferred for a few days (until the Rome-Warsaw conversations are concluded). • Lord Perth goes to face a shrewd bargainer—but that may be a reason for expecting success for a "rapprochement."

¶ **Hungary's Quiet Coup**—Chafing under the bonds of military restriction, ever since the Treaty of Trianon, Hungary quietly slips the knots and ties them around a powder keg. The "coup" is achieved by an undramatic announcement by Premier Koloman Daranyi of a five-year economic plan, the chief item of which is rearmament. Reminding Hungarians that Austria, Italy, and the Rome protocol states have recognized the equality of Hungary in matters of armament, he states that the Little Entente has gone on making extraordinary expenditures for armaments, thus making it imperative that Hungary remedy its own defenselessness. Therefore, Hungary proposes to expand its arms, especially in the air, openly ignoring the military provisions of the peace treaties. The move seems aimed directly against the Little Entente states, since a formidable Hungary would decrease the Entente's influence in central Europe. • But looking farther it appears to be another self-inflicted wound.

¶ **Oil on the Danube**—Austria's Interior Minister and Austrian National Socialists' chief official defender, Dr. Arthur Seyss-Inquart, calms the troubled political waters of Central Europe somewhat, with advice to the National Socialist leaders of upper Austria to accept with gratitude their new-found freedom of action but to refrain from trying to dominate the nation. Says Dr. Seyss-Inquart, the way to threaten Austrian independence is to allow an anti-Reich policy to develop. He recommends, therefore, that National Socialists strive to unite Austrians in a single family of German brothers and sisters, thus working with, rather than against, Chancellor Schuschnigg. • What would follow an "Anschluss" on racial lines is not discussed, but one may read between such lines.

¶ **Foreign Possessions**—Two little fly-specks out in the Pacific—one a coral strip some 600 yards at its widest point, sheltering a nine-mile lagoon; the other a one-by-two-mile dot—is to be added to Uncle Sam's island possessions, according to orders issued to Secretary Ickes by President Roosevelt. In size hardly worth a glance, in significance the ownership of the islands looms large, for they are considered strategic stopping places for transoceanic flights to Australia. Great Britain has held a disputed claim to the islands, but informed sources in London consider that a "friendly agreement" as to America's formal claim to the islands may be reached. • It's another item reminding us that the world is shrinking so fast that men who do not learn to live together in amity may soon find themselves among earth's pariahs.

¶ **Pirate Ship?**—The storms uncovered it the other day off Cape May—an old hulk, battered, barnacled, slimed with old seas. Some say it's a Revolutionary casualty, some declare it is a victim of Captain Kidd's piratical cannon. The Smithsonian Institution pricks up its ears, sends a curator to the spot. • We strain our ears to catch the clink of pieces of eight. Who stops to recall the vanished terrors the unknown heroisms that mute memento represents?

Brazil: New Regime and Its Aims

Corporate State Dictated by Necessity, Says de Campos

Program Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Statements and acts of the Vargas regime from its inception last November to the present indicate a cautious and steady effort to consolidate power internally, which has not yet seen any sucessful challenger arise, and a disposition to offend neither democracies nor dictatorships for the present, in foreign policy.

While negative and transitional, this analysis is enforced upon any observer here who endeavors to be impartial; and draws its significance from the efforts of partisans to see Brazil as "gone fascist" or still a stronghold of democracy.

Evidence swings like a pendulum from day to day, contradicting itself and enjoining caution upon the interpreter. President Vargas declared himself for a qualifiedly free education; then more recently has stated in substance that academic freedom could no longer be tolerated, and that education should henceforth serve as a foundry for the hammering out of the "New State Citizens."

Fascist Propaganda

There has been a redoubling of propaganda from the Fascist States abroad. On the other hand, a careful reading of the Brazilian propaganda interpreting the New State does not suggest any alarming links to the overseas totalitarian States. It is scholarly, quiet and put forward with a display of considered reasoning.

There are reports to be heard in opposition circles, or among the skeptics, that the Green Shirt Integralists, the former Fascist Party, feels itself betrayed by a coup which it indorsed, only to have the new regime turn upon its organization, and is therefore nourishing rebellion. Reports spread that the army chiefs are restless and talking trouble; that the followers of the more liberal Armando de Salles Olivera, Ex-Governor of the individualistic State of Rio Grande do Sul, are vengeful and seeking to vindicate their Chief who is under "protective custody."

To counter this underground talk and back-of-hand whispering, President Vargas is observed to travel abroad fearlessly; to walk the streets of his capital city unattended; even to make his recent trip into the supposed hot-bed of potential opposition, his old state of Rio Grande. Recklessness or not, the gesture appeared to be that of a man who has his politics under control. Or is it, the opposition retorts, a sign of weakness that such bold gestures need to be made?

Holds Key Post

Meanwhile, though there are rumors that he is to be retired in favor of a more active politician, the man who contributed the bulk of Brazil's new philosophy, Francisco de Campos, continues in his key post of Minister of the Interior. And his words are studied as the most cogent which the new regime has produced.

Selections literally translated from the Portuguese of his most penetrating statement, included in a long interview given to the newspaper Correio da Manha, are herewith reproduced as important source material for the student of contemporary Brazilian trends.

No sooner had the revolution of 1930 begun than it was captured by politics . . . Between these parties and the feeling and opinion of the people, there was no connection. . . .

But the system was not solely old and useless. It had become an instrument for dividing the nation . . . Poisoned by an electoral law which tended toward the fragmentation of the country into many parties, the nation lost faith. . . This is the unfailing consequence of party democracy,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Brazil's New Philosophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

The extent to which the dominant philosophy of the new Brazilian regime differs from the accepted norms of democracy is set forth strikingly in the following excerpts translated from a published interview with Francisco de Campos, Minister of the Interior and still the accredited philosopher of the Vargas regime:

Liberty:

"The new rights of man are no longer the negative declaration of liberty . . . which gave the State the right to meddle with the individual.

"The principle of liberty ended in the exploitation of the weak by the strong; the strong got stronger, the weak got weaker.

"Liberty in the corporative state is limited in the surface but guaranteed in its depth. It is the liberty of individual initiative within the corporation.

"The Constitution of 1934, being in a classical liberal mould, was outdated, and was written for a reality which had ceased to exist."

Centralization of Power:

"As to the meaning of the new constitution . . . today, economic and financial questions, the organization of national economy, problems of external and internal trade . . . are incapable of arousing the emotions of the masses. . . . The Constitution of Nov. 10, recognizing this evil, provided a remedy. Legislative initiative belongs first and foremost to the executive branch of the Government.

"The individual has the right to services and wealth, and the State to assure, guarantee and promote the enjoyment of these services and this wealth: Such as the right of creative activity, to a job, to a responsible standard of living, to security, to education. . . . To assure and insure these, the State must exercise effective control over all economic, social, political, and educational activities. . . .

"Central power is no longer the enemy but the servant of the citizen.

"The new Constitution is profoundly democratic."

Education:

"Freedom of thought and of teaching cannot be confused with the lack of social and educational values and aims, unless humanity were to be compared to an academy of anarchists. At some point, some faith, belief or dogma insinuates itself into education. . . . Recognizing this, the (State) has assumed the function of tracing the norms which the education—physical, intellectual, and moral—of youth must obey."

British to Arm or Disarm; Italy Presses African Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 7—The Earl of Perth, British Ambassador, arrived here yesterday from London with full instructions from the British Government on the talks for a four-power agreement with Italy, Germany and France, to be conducted here and also in Berlin, between the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, and the German authorities. While the Anglo-German talks are expected to be expedited by the visit to London on Wednesday of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, for the purpose of formally winding up his work as retiring Ambassador, both the Italian and the British Governments are understood to be anxious to hasten their end of the negotiations and to have some agreement ready by the end of the month.

Must Forget the Past

Nevertheless, the conversations are not expected to begin in earnest before the middle of the week, owing to the presence in Rome of the Polish Foreign Minister, Joseph Beck, who arrived almost simultaneously with the Earl of Perth on the former's first visit to Rome in his present capacity. While the Beck visit is not considered to have a set purpose beyond renewal of amicable relations, there is reason to suppose that Poland would not be averse to an invitation to join a four-power accord.

Meanwhile the Anglo-Italian talks are opening close after a naval review of the British Grand Fleet, and announcements in the British Parliament of heavy increases in the rearmament program, which are bound to leave their impress on the discussion.

Italian sources here dwell lightly on the reasons for former breakdowns of negotiations with Britain and urge that agreement will be valueless if it does not expunge altogether animosities which have

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that if the vital peoce talks with Italy and Germany, opening this week, failed Britain would speed up her already gigantic rearmament program.

But he said if the negotiations succeeded disarmament would follow in due course.

Declaring that "rearmament must be carried through to the end," he opened a "full dress" debate on the Government's £241,750,000 national defense program for 1938-1939 with a demand for a vote of confidence.

The Conservative majority repeatedly cheered the Prime Minister as he explained his policy of rearming and at the same time trying to prevent Europe drifting "toward the cataract of war" by means of frank talks with the leaders of Italy and Germany.

Answering opposition charges that he was biased in favor of the dictatorships, Mr. Chamberlain in a fighting speech replied:

"I have to deal with a world in which dictatorships exist. I have no interest in other systems of government except in so far as they react on other countries. I have no bias in favor of Nazism, Fascism or Bolshevism, because all of them seem to be inconsistent with what is all important to me because it is the root of my political creed—that is, individual liberty."

"For the preservation of democ-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Ethiopian Crown Presented to Duce In Rome Ceremony

ROME, March 7 (AP)—The jewel-encrusted crown of conquered Ethiopia yesterday was presented to Premier Mussolini.

Il Duce received the symbol of vanished Ethiopian glory from Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, former Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, who brought it from Addis Ababa together with Haile Selassie's imperial scepter.

Both were captured when the Ethiopian capital fell to the Italian Army in May, 1936.

Premier Mussolini ordered that the gold crown and scepter be placed on display in Rome's Colonial Museum.

He congratulated Marshal Graziani on his work in Ethiopia, especially for his victory on the Southern front during the Ethiopian campaign.

At the same time the Government announced 136 Italian workers had passed on in Ethiopia from December to February this year. This brought to 1,732 the Italian fatalities officially reported there since Jan. 1, 1935. Forty-three Italians were reported slain in military operations against rebels in the mountainous Amhara district of Ethiopia during the three months ending Feb. 28, the Government reported.

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Mighty Timber Empire Falls But Cardboard One Replaces It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Within a month, the last pine tree on the 600,000 acres of virgin timberland, which fed one of the world's largest sawmills, will be felled and sent through the singing saws; but the town which produced the mighty industry—measured at times by a cut of 1,000,000 board feet of lumber in a day—will not become one of the "ghost" sawmill towns which desolate parts of the South today.

Reforestation Pioneer

For Bogalusa was founded 32 years ago by the late Col. William Henry Sullivan, Vice-President and general manager of the Great Southern Lumber Company—a man who had seen many sawmill towns come and go. When he laid out the beginnings of Bogalusa he declared that here he would build permanently.

Before he passed on in 1929, he had staked out and planted 75,000 acres of reforestation. He was one of the reforestry pioneers of the South, one of the big influences which have made that movement what it is today.

Hence, though the Great Southern interests are being liquidated, the $15,000,000 Gaylord Container Corporation which has a huge paper mill, will continue to replant pine forests as fast as it uses them in the manufacture of kraft paper and cardboard container material. The present planting gives the company a five-year margin, for pine trees in Louisiana reach pulp size in 15 years.

Near the paper mill is the New Orleans Corrugated Box Company, which manufactures the cardboard into containers.

There are a number of smaller industries which were established in Bogalusa because of the long-range planning the dominant interests have been carrying ahead since the first shack went up.

About 500,000 acres of land surrounding Bogalusa are under lease to major oil companies, which are exploring for petroleum content.

$5,000,000 Business

More than 200 retail establishments in Bogalusa report an annual trade of more than $5,000,000, according to the Chamber of Commerce.

It is conceded there will be a transition period when the great sawmill closes down. Estimates of the number of workers to be affected—not yet absorbed into the paper mill or other industries—vary from 400 to 900. There may be some movement back to the farm, and for those who wish to join this movement, steps already have been taken to secure the assistance of the Federal Farm Credit Administration. Nobody in Bogalusa believes the closing of the mill will mean more than a short period of readjustment. Residents are planning for the future; they are working, not worrying. For the pine empire remains, though its capital is now the paper, not the lumber, city.

Reich Divided By Treatment Of Niemöller

Dispatch of Pastor to Concentration Camp Stirs Opposition

'Martyrdom' Seen

BERLIN, March 7 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, taken last week to the National Socialist Sachsenhausen concentration camp near Oranienburg, was reported by reliable informants today to have been placed in solitary confinement.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 7—Re-arrest and dispatch to a concentration camp this week-end of the Rev. Dr. Martin Niemöller, leader of the German Protestant Opposition, is yet another clear indication that "state necessities" come before justice and that the totalitarianism of National Socialism excludes no sphere, not even that of religion.

That Dr. Niemöller's confinement in the Sachsenhausen concentration camp is being viewed, by his parishioners at least, as giving him the role of martrydom, was made clear from the attendance at his Berlin-Dahlem church yesterday.

Filled to overflowing, it heard the Rev. Martin Müller deliver a sermon which took the twenty-second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel as its text. After reading the Biblical story of the seizure of Jesus and the abuses heaped upon him, the Rev. Mr. Müller announced the new action that had been taken against Dr. Niemöller.

A list of pastors read out at the service showed that in addition to Dr. Neimöller there is also another pastor in the concentration camp and a number who are prevented from preaching by State orders.

Congregation Admonished

During the course of the sermon the congregation was admonished to remain faithful to the truth and under no conditions to resort to any kind of protest which the authorities could interpret as political activity directed against the State.

Public opinion in Germany today is divided regarding the treatment meted out to Dr. Niemöller. Extreme party men undoubtedly are exasperated that a special law court against which there was no further appeal should have treated him so leniently and they are therefore happy that what they consider the defects of law should be remedied by the secret police. But there can be no doubt that not only supporters of the synod's opposition to National Socialist interference in the church but thousands of others throughout Germany have been roused by this new development against Dr. Niemöller.

Resentment Stirred

Had Dr. Niemöller been compelled to serve the additional sentence in "honorable imprisonment," general opinion would probably

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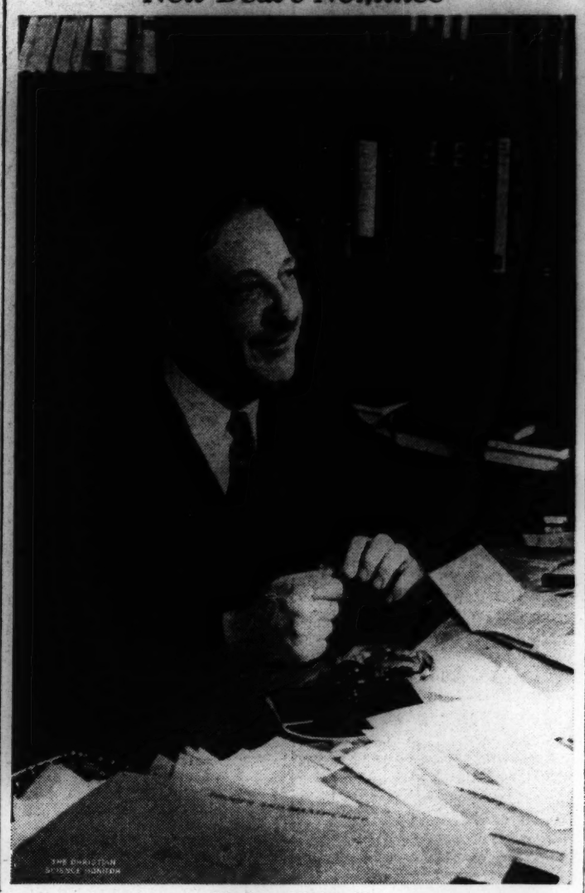
New Deal's Nominee



Thurman W. Arnold

Of Yale University, Who Has Been Offered the Post of Assistant Attorney General in Charge of Anti-Trust Cases to Succeed Robert H. Jackson

Junior Colleges Urged to Study Mass Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—"Adaptation of the materials of general education to the mass should be the central problem of the Junior College movement, if it is to have a unique and highly significant role in American education," it was declared by Prof. William C. Bagley of Columbia University, as the closing note of the American Association of Junior Colleges convention here.

"Unselective, mass education is in no sense a substitute for the more highly specialized instruction and training of the gifted individuals in each generation," he declared.

"General education of such a kind as will increase the individual's adaptability to changing situations is the fundamental need," Professor Bagley said. Junior colleges, which he termed characteristically American and a natural expansion of the school system, offer a solution to the increased demand for higher education of high school graduates whose difficulties in secur-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Choice of Arnold Called Victory For Jackson's Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—One of the most active advocates of President Roosevelt's court reorganization program was Prof. Thurman W. Arnold, of Yale University, best known to the public for his recent book, "Folklore of Capitalism," who has just been tendered the appointment as Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division of the Justice Department.

A victory for the views of Robert H. Jackson, who has just left the Anti-Trust Division post to become Solicitor General, is seen in the selection of Professor Arnold as his successor, as well as an important indication of President Roosevelt's state of mind, and of far-reaching New Deal policies.

Behind the story is the divergence in views between the conservative Homer T. Cummings, Attorney General, and Mr. Jackson, whose recent advancement has been accompanied by reports that he was getting Roosevelt support for a try at the New York governorship this year

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Economics in the News

After Five Years—An Anniversary for President Roosevelt and the New Deal—Many Millions Still Jobless—Paths to Re-employment

By H. B. E.

Milestones are useful as occasions for looking back and looking around. This is what we were all doing last week by way of keeping the fifth anniversary of the New Deal. The survey must have produced mixed feelings, even in Washington. For the main problem confronting the United States is still far from being solved, but, on the contrary, is growing bigger. I refer to unemployment.

The solution of the unemployment problem will never be found unless there is agreement on diagnosis by the policy-makers. An obvious generalization, but a necessary one repeatedly to stress. For on few other subjects is there such a tendency to take the problem for granted and argue about remedies. About this problem, however, it is necessary to ask "what is unemployment?" before jumping to conclusions about its dimensions.

* * *

What, then, is unemployment? There are three main types:

1. Intermittent.
2. Structural.
3. Depression.

In the first there is no solution, only a palliative. Seasonal workers in such industries as fishing, building, fruit farming are, in the nature of things, employed irregularly. Likewise general employment is subject to irregularity. As consumers' tastes change, or as new competitive lines are put on the market, some companies are always contracting while others are expanding.

In the last five years there has been an awakening of social responsibility toward intermittent unemployment. Through government a system of insurance has been put in force. Though by no means an ideal system, it is a starter, and will be improved in the light of experience. Unofficially many schemes have come into practice for spreading out seasonal work. We are even making progress, judging from several instances that have come to my attention, in promoting an annual wage for building workers.

Structural unemployment is another type of joblessness related to intermittent unemployment. It is the result, however, of major, not minor, changes in the economic system. The changeover from coal to oil produced depression in entire districts. Important technological improvements create pools of joblessness. The collapse of an export market may ruin a whole industry. Structural unemployment has been so rife in England that the regions affected by it are officially known as "the special areas."

* * *

In the last few years a good deal of attention has been devoted to structural unemployment. And there has been no lack of action. The trouble is that action does not go far enough. Unemployment insurance, which returns benefits payments for a strictly limited period, cannot cure it. Relief is necessary, and in the last five years has become a fixture in America's social economy; but relief is hardly constructive. Structural unemployment five years ago gave a considerable vogue to anti-machine agitation. But the solutions offered under that head were defeatist, retrogressive. Solutions precisely opposite to those providing for a slowing down of progress are required. Relocation of industries, transference of labor, vocational education, encouragement of industrial research—these are the solvents. In this fifth year much more attention is being given to them.

Most of the joblessness today is connected with the last-named category, depression unemployment. A depression is that phenomenon periodically afflicting society when the demand for all commodities falls off simultaneously. Its effect is serious today solely because the height from which society can fall is greatest in history. That height is called the living standard. Stated in another way, there are more things in America to do without—the premier preoccupation during a depression.

For this reason government must lend a hand in trying to restore such conditions as will promote re-employment. It can do so in two ways:

1. In supporting the people's purchasing power for the goods produced by the consumer goods' industries.

2. In encouraging activity in the remaining industries making capital goods.

In the last five years neither way has been followed with any logic.

A fetish has grown up around the going rate of wage. Obviously, however, you reduce both the incentive to find work and the opportunity for providing work by gearing the relief system to the wage system. The two must be kept in separate compartments on pain of freezing unemployment. President Roosevelt realized this when he pleaded for a "security" wage instead of a "going wage" as the determinant of work relief remuneration. This effort, however, was frustrated.

Moreover, the New Deal has penalized all the sources of what in the past I have called business spending and what Mr. Fleming now calls "venture capital." This is capital provided by savers or generated out of the profits of business. Granted that there was over-capitalization in the 'twenties. There is now under-capitalization. In terms of government policy we have gone from license to restraint. Thus the present reaction, according to Gerhard Colm and Fritz Lehmann in a new monograph called "Economic Consequences of Recent American Tax Policy," "might have been avoided or mitigated if private investment had filled the gap left by the decline in public deficit spending." That is, re-employment might have been further advanced. This lesson, judging from the new tax bill, has now been learned.

Pacific Islands Taken Over By U.S. Expedition

President's Disavowal of Military Intent Holds Implications

Imperialism Hint

Strategic Value of Isles Is Stressed in Navy Circles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7 — An American occupation expedition landed on Enderbury Island yesterday and another on Canton Island today, it was learned here, as the United States moved physically out in the Pacific Ocean itself and diplomaticaly here to establish sovereignty over a large group of islands lying in the general zone between Hawaii and American Samoa.

Here in Washington President Roosevelt officially released through his press Secretary a categorical denial that any motive other than the interests of commercial aviation lie behind these dramatic developments along the equator. But the statement containing the denial also said that "there are many" other such islands which it is intended to bring under the American flag.

The White House statement disavowed any significance as to "war plans" in the move, but nonetheless by its action deftly sketches before the eyes of the world, including Japan, a new picture of the U. S. reaching out into the vast reaches of the Pacific and picking up scores of new Island possessions.

Extent of Action

The extent and the vigor of this reaching process is learned for the first time today. A British expedition landed on Canton Island on Aug. 27, 1937 having sailed hastily from New Zealand after diplomatic advances on the subject had been made in London by United States representatives early that month. The British expedition set up a radio station. Subsequently the State Department here was asked by the British Ambassador to remove a concrete marker bearing the American flag in stainless steel from the Island. It had been erected last May by an American expedition which went there to view the eclipse of the sun.

Instead of complying with the request, American expeditions were fitted out in great secrecy in Hawaii and sailed from there recently. The ship reached Enderbury Island, which has not yet been occupied by a British expedition, yesterday and reported by radio to Washington that it would land its other party on Canton Island today. Word has not yet been received as to the reception accorded it on Canton Island by the British occupants.

Seek to Force Action

It is learned authoritatively that there has been some disagreement between Washington and London over the matter. The American desire for some of the uninhabited Islands in The Phoenix and Ellice groups was conveyed to British officials seven months ago. There has never been any satisfactory response, in the opinion of the State Department. It finally reached the conclusion that the only way to secure action was to proceed to occupy the islands physically. At the same time the President issued an executive order putting jurisdiction over them into the hands of the Department of the Interior. The order was signed last Thursday, but kept secret with the intention of making it public today at the same time that the expedition landed on Canton Island.

The implication of the whole matter, the physical occupation of the two islands yesterday and today, and the White House announcement that American interest and claims extend to "many" others, is of arresting character. The hint to Japan of an encirclement intent, and the impression of a long range policy of solidifying America's Pacific position, is enhanced by knowledge of two other significant and related subjects being examined in authoritative quarters here.

One is reconsideration of the whole question of Philippine independence including as a prominent feature retention of a great American naval base even if independence is granted. The other is active revival of consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal with which goes whisperings of negotiations for new American naval bases along the Western coast of Central America.

Thus as the Government launches

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

In the Boston Section:

Czechoslovakian trade treaty formally signed today.

Jobless school graduates ask married women to quit work to make way for them.

Reregistration of state voters with identification card system proposed.

R. H. Markham gives impression of Manchester, N. H.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

A Man in the News

Designers of Third Reich Buildings Remakes Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—In connection with the ambitious building schemes of the Third Reich, next to Adolf Hitler, the name of Prof. Albert Speer plays the greatest role. An architect by profession, he is generally described in present-day Germany as the interpreter of the Reichsführer's basic ideas. Like so many other prominent National Socialists, Professor Speer is still a very young man. Born in Mannheim, in 1905, after the completion of his studies he was for three years on the staff of the Technical College, in Berlin. His first important work for the National Socialist Party was done in alterations to the Adolf Hitler House, the local party headquarters, in 1932. During the first year of the Third Reich, he carried out improvements at the Ministry of Propaganda and since then he has been a collaborator in many of the important new buildings. These include the Party structures at Nuremberg, changes and extensions to the Reich Chancellery.

At the end of January last, when the scheme for the rebuilding of the Reich capital was announced, it was also made known that Professor Speer would be responsible for its development under Herr Hitler. A member of the Presidential Council of the Reich Chamber of Plastic Arts and the German Architects' Association, Albert Speer's name will be written in stone in Berlin for many a future generation to see, if present plans are developed.

German Tourist Office

Prof. Albert Speer

He Is Responsible for New German Government Buildings

VISIT AMERICA THIS YEAR

Two weeks inclusive tour to the United States, conducted by Mr. George N. Ryder, arranged for the convenience of Christian Scientists visiting Boston at the time of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church.

FROM LIVERPOOL MAY 27

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Mussolini Names Federzoni as Head Of Royal Academy

ROME, March 7 (AP)—Luigi Federzoni, novelist and critic who turned to politics and rose high in the Fascist ranks, today was named by Premier Mussolini as President of the Royal Academy of Italy, to succeed the late Gabriele D'Annunzio.

Signor Federzoni will continue in his present post as President of the Senate until May.

Born at Bologna, Signor Federzoni, as critic, journalist and author, showed strong nationalist tendencies at an early age and became one of the founders of the Italian Nationalist.

He volunteered for military service in the World War, and during the Versailles Conference was one of the most outspoken critics of President Wilson's stand against Italy's territorial claims.

Signor Federzoni was one of Premier Mussolini's earliest supporters and became Minister of Colonies in the first Mussolini Government in 1922. He was a member of the Cabinet from 1922 to 1928 and in 1929 became President of the Senate. He is a member of the Fascist grand Council.

As Minister of the Colonies, from 1922 to 1924 and again from 1926 to 1928, he supervised Italy's campaign to recover losses suffered in Libya during the war and later turned his attention to the development of Eritrea and Somaliland, which became bases for Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Many of his literary works were written under the pseudonym Giulio de Frenzi, formed of the same letters as his real name.

Miami to Seek Title As 'Poinciana City'

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Miami, tiring of its boom-time slogan, "The Magic City," wishes to become known as "Royal Poinciana City." As a step toward this goal the Chamber of Commerce asked school children to gather seeds of the royal poinciana tree. The youngsters brought in a truckload.

The Chamber turned the seeds over to the two railroads serving Miami to be planted along their rights of way near the city. In the spring the royal poinciana becomes a mass of vidid color.

Boatless River

The river Jordan has never been navigable.

Women's Council To Stress Peace In July Jubilee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Jubilee of the International Council of Women is to be celebrated this year, and the Jubilee Conference is to be held—in honor of its famous founder, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Tremair—in Scotland.

From July 11 to July 22, Edinburgh will be crowded with women from all parts of the world. Thirty-six countries will be represented, and among the delegates will be those whose names are world-famous—Baroness Pol Boel of Belgium, President of the Council, and the woman who, during the World War, organized a secret line of communication between fighting men and their families, and who suffered imprisonment, even while winning the admiration of her German judges for the brilliant conduct of her own defense.

Others to attend are Madame Plaminkova, member of the Czechoslovakian Senate, and well-known figure at Geneva; Frau Berta Pipin, only woman member of the Latvian Parliament; Contessa Daisy di Robilant, president of the National Council of Women of Italy; Princesse Alexandrine Cantacuzene, President of the National Council of Women of Rumania, and a host of others.

Peace, it seems, is to be the main concern of the Conference. If the Council is to press—as it always has pressed—for social reconstruction within nations, for better conditions for the child, for a more generous acknowledgment of the equality of the sexes, peace is essential. Without it, no forward step is possible.

Austria's Demand

Five countries have already submitted peace resolutions to the agenda committee. Austria makes the demand that compulsory facilities shall be given to members of the teaching profession for the impartation of knowledge based upon the broad outlines of economic principles and on the idea of the interdependence of nations.

France stresses the sanctity of treaties. Treaties, and the various international engagements based on the Covenant of the League of Nations, say the women of France, are the most effective safeguards of collective security, and they appeal to governments to do their utmost to restort world confidence in the League. Further resolutions on the same subject have been received from the women of Great Britain, Belgium, and the United States.

The International Council never fails to deal with such questions as the traffic in women and children, the very genuine need for an enlarged understanding of child welfare, and the like. Such questions have been familiar upon its agenda since its formation in 1888. But through the years others have been added.

Today the Council interests itself in broadcasting and the cinema, in travel, in international exchanges, in the broadest measures of education. The wise conduct of such matters, it is prepared to say in Edinburgh, could so mold public opinion, that the necessity for peace resolutions would become beautifully less, and a purely constructive policy, unharassed by the rumors of war, could be put in hand.

Hoover Welcomed By Czech Leaders; Receives Degree

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, March 7 (AP)—An honory Doctorate of Philosophy was conferred March 5 on Herbert Hoover by Prague University in the presence of Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta and an assembly of prominent Czechs that included Presidents of both Houses of Parliament.

The former President of the United States chatted for 2½ hours with Premier Milan Hodza and was formally welcomed by Anton Sum, President of the American Institute.

Mr. Sum said Czechoslovakia owed its illustrious guest the warmest gratitude for his post-war welfare work.

Mr. Hoover responded, saying the thanks were not due to him personally but to the American people. The American Legation entertained him at dinner Saturday night. Premier Hodza and President Eduard Beneš were among the guests.

Soviet and Germany To Close Consulates

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP)—An agreement between Soviet Russia and Germany to close all consulates on each other's territory was announced officially March 5.

A Berlin dispatch March 2 said Germany had notified the Foreign Office in Moscow that Soviet consulates in Koenigsberg and Hamburg must be closed before May 15.

The action was explained in Berlin as retaliation for the "continued, persistent harassing" by Soviet authorities of German consulates at Kiev and Novosibirsk, Russia.

Earlier, on Russian insistence, consulates of Great Britain, Finland, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Latvia, Estonia and Finland in Leningrad were ordered closed.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Solutions for Spain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Non-intervention plans in the Spanish civil war started July, 1936, when the Blum Government in France invited the interested powers to join an accord. The great powers and 22 others were willing. France produced a plan barring shipment of munitions to Spain and by Aug. 24 virtually all had agreed to put the plan into effect. These powers met in London in September to form an international committee to make and enforce rules for non-intervention.

Long delays followed as Fascist and Communist powers accused each other of breach of the agreement. Threats of a "war of ideologies" kept Europe in alarm. In October, Portugal, Germany and Italy openly declared their sympathies with the Spanish rebels.

A major achievement of the committee was the "cordon sanitaire" drawn around Spain from April 29, 1937, British, French, German and Italian fleets patrolled the coasts; smaller nations were used to observe the frontiers. The naval cordon gradually lapsed as Germany and Italy left it in June and the rest abandoned the task three months later, when, in view of submarine attacks, Britain and France, and later Italy, effected the Nyon agreement for complete Mediterranean control.

Withdrawal of volunteers, the next move, was proposed in October by the democracies and accepted by Italy. The plan has been under consideration ever since, receiving new impetus with the Cabinet changes in Britain. It is linked up with proposals to allow the rebels belligerency rights, and is based on a system of supervision in Spain by an international commission.

Belligerent rights for the Spanish rebels were proposed by Britain last July in return for withdrawal of all volunteers. Italy and Germany agreed, provided both steps were taken simultaneously. Russia wanted the rights to be delayed until all volunteers had gone. The present compromise, still under discussion, is to fix the proportion of volunteers to be withdrawn before belligerent rights are conceded.

A Monday Feature

Naval Victory by Loyalists Shatters Franco's Blockade

MADRID, March 7 (AP)—Destruction of the 10,000 Insurgent cruiser Baleares in a naval battle off Cartagena yesterday, left a serious gap in the Insurgent fleet blockade of Spanish Government ports. The Baleares, with its sister ship Canarias, constitute the backbone of the Insurgent Navy.

The loss was regarded by Spanish Government authorities as certain to decrease the Insurgents' chance of enforcing effectively their blockade of the Spanish Mediterranean coast. The Government Fleet returned unharmed to its Cartagena base.

The battle, which may have an important effect on the outcome of the Spanish civil war, resulted from a chance encounter of Government and Insurgent fleets about 70 miles off the port of Cartagena.

The cruiser was struck amidships by a torpedo fired from the Government destroyer Lepanto as the Insurgent warships maneuvered in battle line. There was an explosion, followed by an outbreak of flames, and the vessel began to list heavily.

Government warplanes later bombed and machine-gunned the cruiser.

Each cruiser's crew strength is 765 men. Fatalities on the torpedoed cruiser were believed severe, despite the rescue efforts of the British destroyers Blanche and Brilliant, which helped to carry survivors to other Insurgent vessels.

One British seaman was killed and eight others wounded slightly when a Government warplane dropped a bomb near the destroyer Boreas while it engaged in rescue work.

[London despatches say the Admiralty disclosed that the Blanche and Brilliant had been attacked—but not hit—by five unidentified bombing planes.

An Admiralty official said he presumed the attack on the British vessel was a result of the naval battle. He added, however, that it obviously was a case of mistaken identity.]

Eight vessels were in the Insurgent battle fleet, led by the cruisers Almirante Cervera, Canarias and Baleares.

Lack of naval officers seriously had hampered the Government's efforts to operate its warships. The Government fleet had been bottled up in Cartagena, because most of the commissioned naval personnel went over to the Insurgent side at the outbreak of hostilities.

Since the Government fleet has ventured to sea again, it was taken to indicate that new officers have been trained.

Destruction of the cruiser was the second major loss for the Insurgent fleet. Last April the battleship Espana sank off Santander on the northern coast after hitting a mine and being bombed by Government planes.

A sister ship of the Espana, the Jaime Primero, which was held by the Government, was damaged badly in an explosion at Cartagena harbor. She has been laid up for repairs there since June, 1937.

Land of Ice-Water Fountains Attracts Soviet Explorers

MOSCOW (AP)—Russian natural scientists will set out soon to explore one of the coldest places on earth, the land of the ice-water fountains.

It is a stretch of 58 square miles in the Yakut region of Siberia, where the temperature drops to 70 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Only in one other place, Antarctica, has the thermometer gone lower.

Known as the "pole of coldness," the region, resembling a vast skating rink in winter, will be visited for a year by an expedition of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. The expedition expects to pitch its camp by the end of April.

The icefield which forms every winter at a spot between Verkhoyansk and Sredne-Kolymsk is said by Soviet authorities to be the largest on land in the world. It froms from a mysterious seepage of water from the beds of the small rivers Kyra and Nekhoran, coating the region with ice to a thickness of 10 feet in some places.

The rise of the water in spring-like gushes at the amazing rate of 140 to 280 cubic feet a second through the soil, as reported in the newspaper Izvestia, is the chief phenomenon to be studied. Some believe these tremendous gushes are the result of atmospheric precipitations accumulating in the soil, others that the water springs from deep layers of the earth's crust.

The researchers will have to travel from Moscow by train for a long distance, then ride 800 miles in automobiles to Yakutsk, travel by horses to Verkhoyansk and thence by reindeer 230 miles to the icefield.

The expedition will take along food, four tents, a radio station, drilling machines and a laboratory. The tents are only for the first three months, the period during which the natural scientists will build a log house on the spot of their research.

Old Masonic Lodge Marks Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDENTON, N. C., March 7—More than 200 leading Masons from North and South Carolina and Virginia gathered here March 4 to commemorate the 163d anniversary of Edenton's Unanimity Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., supposed to be the fourth oldest fraternal organization of its kind in this country. The Masons visited the little lodge room on the second floor of the old Chowan Courthouse, where it has operated under a perpetual grant from Joseph Hewes since Nov. 8, 1775.

The Lodge also owns the Master's chair occupied by George Washington at Alexandria, Va.

This chair, a cumbersome looking affair, is the prized possession of the Lodge. It was brought here when the British were threatening Washington in 1778 by Capt. G. B. Russell. Many efforts have been made by the Alexandria Lodge to get it back but all have failed. An offer of $10,000 for its return was once made but Unanimity answered with "it may be only worth $10,000 elsewhere—it's worth $1,000,000 here."

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Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Japan Considers Cancellation Of Olympic Games

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—War Minister Gen. Gen Sugiyama announced today that the Army was prohibiting soldiers on the active list from participating in the 1940 Olympics to be held in Tokyo, and advocated cancellation of the games.

The Home Minister, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, in less positive statement endorsed the view "if the situation grows worse."

It was the first expression of opposition to the Olympics from official quarters. Hitherto, an anti-Olympic movement has been carried on by patriotic organizations not connected with the Government.

General Sugiyama and Admiral Suyetsugu appeared before a Diet committee conducting hearings on the national mobilization bill giving wide powers to the Army.

A member asked the War Ministers their views on the Olympics and Admiral Suyetsugu observed that "not only soldiers in active service, but those on the retired list now are being called to the colors."

"Therefore," General Sugiyama added, "the authorities have decided to prohibit the former (active list group) from participating in the Olympics.

"Of course, if the current conflict (with China) should end, Japan would have no cause for abandoning holding the games. Otherwise, I believe Japan should not hold the games."

May Cancel Exposition

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye told the Diet March 5 that the Chinese-Japanese conflict may force Japan to cancel her 1940 International Exposition.

He did not comment on the possibility of cancelling the Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in 1940 also.

"We must plan for the worst," he said. "I am unable to say definitely what might happen in 1940, but if the situation becomes graver we may have to cancel the Exposition."

A questioner then asked Foreign Minister Koki Hirota if the conflict with China had not "passed its peak."

"We cannot regard the situation too lightly," Mr. Hirota replied. "The immediate problem is to give China a final blow and end Chiang Kai-shek's leadership."

Peers Pass Budget

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—The Japanese House of Peers today unanimously passed the 1938 ordinary budget amounting to 2,876,000,000 yen (about $833,040,000).

The Upper House action gave final approval to the budget, making it effective.

Military expense estimates for 1938 were placed in a separate category called the extraordinary military expenditure special account.

This special account amounts to 4,800,000,000 yen. It has not been submitted to the Peers yet.

School Gives Up Vaccination Fight

CARLISLE, Pa., March 7 (AP)—John Marsh, mountaineer, returned home today, victor in a fight not to permit his son to be vaccinated.

Since November he had been in the Cumberland County Jail—sent there on five-day sentences—on charges he violated Pennsylvania's school attendance laws.

Mr. Marsh had sent his son, Eugene, to school but the teacher sent him home because he hadn't been vaccinated. When the last of the sentences expired Mr. Marsh had expected to receive another series—five days for each day Eugene missed school—but instead got his freedom.

Warden J. Andrew Coyle said school officials had failed to bring any new action. The officials declined any explanation.

Four years ago Mr. Marsh served eight months for refusal to have two other children, Lorman and Daniel, vaccinated. They were made wards of the Cumberland County Court. The Court ordered their vaccination.

Unions Come Under Anti-Injunction Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—Provisions of the Labor Anti-Injunction Act, that no injunction can be granted in a labor dispute to any complainant "who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle such dispute, either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration," apply just as forcefully to labor unions as they do to employers, it was recently ruled here in a Common Pleas Court.

The application for an injunction was made by an affiliate of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, which alleged that under the terms of a contract entered into with the Union, a Philadelphia furrier agreed to employ none but members of the Union. The defendant was accused of hiring a person not a member of the Union, and upon the latter's refusal to join the Union refused to accede to the Union's demand that he either discharge her or compel her to become a member.

After refusing to grant a preliminary injunction to the Union, the judges declared:

"A reading of these statutes indicates that the public policy is not merely to protect labor against the issuance of injunctions and to compel or protect collective barbaining, but also to relieve the courts from the necessity of passing upon or even considering these cases until all other methods of settling them have failed. There is a very definite policy of keeping labor disputes out of the courts."

Social Religionists

Hinduism has 230,000,000 adherents.

Chiang: 'Victory in Long War'

Japan Keeps Touch With American-Born

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, March 7

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota declared in the Diet today that American-born Japanese, even though living in America, "should be educated as Japanese."

The statement replied to questions from Bunji Suzuki, Labor leader, who asked if the Government had any educational policy for those of the "second generation."

Mr. Hirota replied: "A majority of Japanese born in the United States in recent years canceled Japanese citizenship. They must receive an American education. But they remain Japanese, and they should be educated as Japanese in order to retain Japanese virtues. For this purpose the semi-official Migration Association keeps close connection with them."

KAIFENG, Honan Province, China (AP)—In spite of the loss of Shanghai, Nanking and other cities, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek today still has an unshakeable belief that China will defeat Japan by a war of attrition and persistent guerrilla tactics.

"We have the patience and endurance born of 5,000 years of struggle and strife," he declared recently.

"We may bend, but we will never break.

"Our strength is the strength of our age-old Yangtze and Yellow Rivers, slowly but inexorably boring their way through the mighty mountains. Our patience is based on centuries of suffering and privation. We will wear down Japan to the point of exhaustion by the sheer weight and strength of our huge population, by our limitless patience and endurance, and by our inexhaustible natural resources. Time means little in a country that has existed for millenniums."

Discussing the same theme at a conference of divisional Army commanders here, the famous military chieftain warned the Army leaders that they must be prepared to carry on the fight against Japan for five years or more.

Asked if, in the light of Germany's failure to bring about peace between China and Japan, he would welcome American mediation to settle the conflict, he replied:

"Yes, because I feel your President would see to it that each side was given a fair deal, justice and satisfaction."

The General said nothing would please him more than to serve as one of China's delegates at such a peace conference "in Washington."

High Court Finds Mitchell Is Owing U.S. $364,354 Taxes

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The Government succeeded in the Supreme Court today in its effort to collect a $364,354 deficiency assessment imposed against Charles E. Mitchell, former Chairman of the National City Company of New York, on the ground of "fraud with intent to evade" paying 1929 income tax.

Mr. Justice Brandeis delivered the opinion that reversed a ruling by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in favor of Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell was acquitted in June, 1933, after trial on an indictment charging that he fraudulently attempted to evade a $728,709 tax upon his net income for 1929.

The Government said he deducted "an alleged loss of $2,872,305 from a purported sale of 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock to his wife" and "also failed to return as income an item of $666,666 received by him as a distribution from the management fund of the National City Company."

In December, 1933, despite the result of the trial, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue sought to collect the $728,709 tax, plus $364,354 imposed in addition by reason of alleged fraud.

The Circuit Court of Appeals at New York sustained the $728,709 assessment and the Supreme Court last Oct. 11 refused to review that ruling. That left it in effect.

However, the Circuit Court held that the 50 per cent addition was barred by the prior acquittal of Mr. Mitchell in the criminal proceedings.

The Court also agreed to review a lower court decision enjoining the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union from picketing the Donnelly Garment Company of Kansas City, Mo., or attempting to unionize its employees.

The Court, by overruling previous decisions, widened the field of Federal and State taxation. In a 5 to 2 decision it reversed rulings holding that the Federal Government could not tax income derived from land leased from a State and that a State could not tax income derived from land leased from the Federal Government.

Mr. Justice Butler wrote a dissenting opinion, in which he was joined by Mr. Justice McReynolds. They contended the majority ruling was a "sweeping change of construction of the Constitution."

Mr. Justice Cardozo and Mr. Justice Reed did not participate in the decision.

The opinion was on litigation involving the Mountain Producers Corporation of Wyoming.

The Court also agreed to stay its recent action refusing to review the conviction of 12 persons on charges of conspiracy to commit election frauds at Kansas City, Mo., during the general election in 1936.

Davis to Seek Re-election

PITTSBURGH, March 7 (AP)—Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania announced today he will be a candidate for re-election. The Senator made the announcement at his Pittsburgh office before leaving for Washington.

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Federal Plan to Aid Youth Draws Few to First Hearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7.—If interest in a proposed American youth law giving $500,000,000 to aid jobless young people is any criterion, American youth is becoming more conservative in its demands.

During depression years when such a program was first promulgaed by the American Youth Congress, students journeyed to the capital in large numbers to press for its adoption by Congress.

Today when a week's hearings on the bill began in the largest room in the Senate Office Building, not a handful of spectators was present. Leaders of the Youth Congress said, however, that they had issued a summons to a "youth's pilgrimage for jobs and education" at the end of this week and expected "3,000 to 5,000" young people to respond.

Indication that the Youth Congress would get behind the recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on Education was given by Joseph P. Lash, a vice-chairman, representing the American Student Union. He said the Congress favored "all recommendations of the President's committee affecting youth," and especially praised the proposals to combine the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration, and remove the CCC from War Department jurisdiction.

Meanwhile the American Youth Commission established by the American Council on Education announced that it is initiating a series of experimental projects this month in co-operation with the U. S. Employment Service to attempt to help meet the needs of youth for vocational guidance and employment placement services.

"All groups working with and for young people have recognized that guidance and placement are among the outstanding needs, but there are no well-developed programs being operated on a wide scale for giving service in these fields," Dr. Homer P. Rainey, Director of the Commission, said.

The Commission will spend $162,800 for experimentation in four cities and three rural areas and for a special joint project with the Maryland State Department of Public Instruction. Baltimore, St Louis, Providence and Kenosha, Wis., are the cities chosen for the employment service projects. Rural areas selected are Frederick and Carroll Counties in Maryland; St. Charles County, Mo.; and Jefferson County, Wis. At the end of the experimentation, which will run between one and two years, the Commission will make a critical evaluation and publish a report.

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Peace-Time Plan Voiced for Goods And Public Works

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Senator Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin told a "Keep America Out of War" rally yesterday that another war would cost the United States $100,000,000,000 and result in a greater depression than the last. He urged the Administration to switch from "arms production to an expansion of peace-time goods," and to put idle man power to work on a broad program of public works instead of armament.

Homer Martin, President of the United Automobile Workers of America, told the rally "labor doesn't believe that war is good for labor, and doesn't propose to be sidestepped, overstepped, or goosestepped into another war."

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, said the United States "must avoid war because another fascism would be an inescapable result of war in this country."

Bicknell Young Passes Away in California

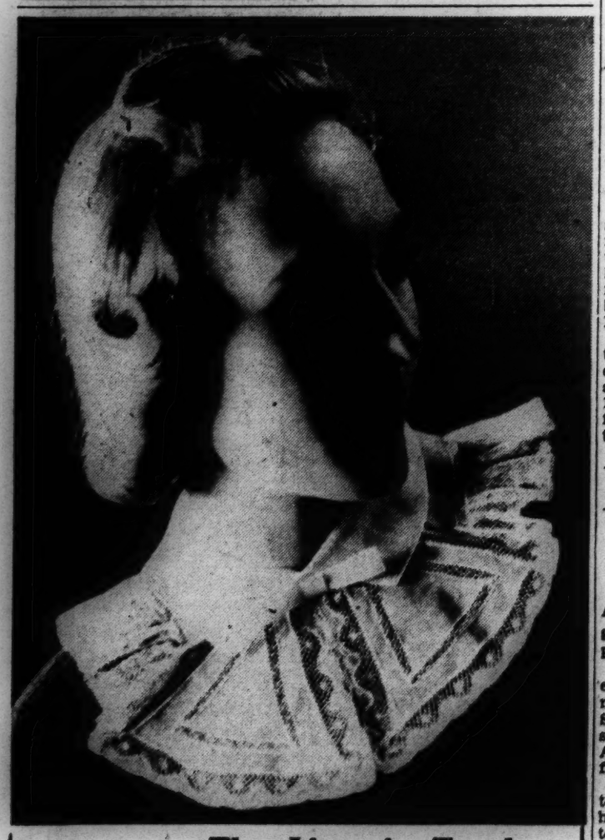
Bicknell Young, C. S. B., of Chicago, Illinois, who passed on at Carmel, Calif., on March 5, was born in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Young was trained as a musician at the National Training School for Music in London. Following his graduation he married Elisa Mazzucato of Milan, Italy. He practiced music as a profession for a number of years. In 1890 he was healed in Christian Science and thereafter devoted much time to its study, later giving up his profession of music for the practice of Christian Science healing.

Mr. Young served First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chicago, as soloist for a number of years, and as First Reader from 1898 to 1901, following which he filled the position of Committee on Publication for the State of Illinois for one year, at the end of which time he was appointed a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. With the exception of the three years from 1917-1920 when he served as First Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and, latterly, from 1927 to 1932 when he took time for study and practice, Mr. Young had served continuously on the Board of Lectureship from 1903.

Mr. Young attended the Normal Class of the Board of Education in 1901, when he became qualified as a teacher of Christian Science. He was the teacher of the Normal Class in the Board of Education in 1910, and again in 1937.

Mr. Young is survived by three sons: Arrigo M., Hilgard B., and Umberto.



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Northwest the Tide of Migration Flows

Ewing Galloway; Wide World

Industries of Washington and Oregon Prepare for a Continued Influx From the Middle West

Top—Purse-Net Fishing in Puget Sound
Center—Salmon and Halibut Fleet at the Seattle Municipal Fishermen's Dock
Bottom—Lumber Yard in Seattle
Apple Blossom Fête in the Wenatchee Valley
Apple Sorting and Wrapping

Great Population Growth Seen for Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash. — Industrial growth in the Pacific Northwest designed to care for increased population as a result of continued migration from the Great Plains States must be based on price advantages and not on a theory of self-sufficiency.

Dr. Vernon A. Mund, Professor of Economics and Business at the University of Washington, reached that conclusion as a result of a survey of the influx of more than 100,000 persons from the dust bowl areas of the middle west since 1930.

"Any planning undertaken deliberately to make the Pacific Northwest self-sufficient is indefensible and unsound," says Dr. Mund. "Each region should develop those resources whose product-prices are, or will be, substantially lower than those of goods from other regions."

In order to sponsor new industries, Dr. Mund indicated a most important factor would be the assurance which the State and Federal Government could give that the enterprises would be protected against any and all forms of monopolistic practices such as prevails over a large part of American industry today.

On Cut-Over Land

Of the 60,000 persons found migrating to Washington, Oregon and Idaho during 1936 and 1937, a large portion settled on cut-over land which is poor, inferior and incapable of yielding a reasonable income. With conditions as they are at present, a newcomer is able to secure a productive farm only by displacing a present operator or by clearing cut-over land, the survey showed.

Despite these uninviting circumstances competent analysts believe that migration to the Pacific Northwest will continue for a considerable period. In coping with the problem of absorbing the new settlers, Dr. Mund outlined a four-point program. He suggested:

1. Continued public spending, especially for productive public works.
2. Classification of lands in all counties of the Pacific Northwest.
3. Extension of reclamation programs.
4. Planning agencies for industrial and manufacturing development in order to give the region advantages in prices on products which can be developed here.

"Migration into the Pacific Northwest is significant, not only because of its recent volume, but also because it is likely to continue in a greater or lesser degree for a considerable period," said Dr. Mund. "This forecast is based upon a survey of conditions in the Great Plains region."

Whale Plays at Golden Gate Amid Cries of 'Thar She Blows'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco Bay may be large enough to anchor all the ships of all the navies in the world, but it isn't big enough to hold one whale without endangering shipping.

For about a month a whale, approximating some 70 feet in length, has been frolicking among the ferries and along the warmer shoals of the bay. He has been called "Swifty" (because not even the Coast Guard can catch him).

Whaling experts believe "Swifty," said to be a gray whale and rare in these waters, somehow drifted through the Golden Gate, and now, like a salmon in a fish trap, cannot find his way out again. He has become "lost," so to speak, in the Bay.

Searching parties have spotted him time and again. He comes just near enough for them to identify him and to judge that he must weigh 100 tons. Then he rolls over playfully, sniffs and snorts, flops his tail, lets off steam, and submerges.

Recently he came near a pier where a freighter was unloading, for morning calisthenics. But "Swifty" is restless. He never stays in one spot long.

That there are other whales in the vicinity was proved by the tragedy which ended in Mrs. "Swifty's" being beached just outside the Golden Gate and finally hauled away to a fertilizer plant.

Other whales have been sighted off the coast recently. It was quite a day when "Swifty's" presumptive mate was discovered on the beach near the wreck of the "Ohioan." Everyone thought at first that it was "Swifty," but in a few days he was seen in the Bay again.

The whale on the beach presented a problem to the city. The 50-foot body, weighing nearly 30 tons, was pulled off the beach by a 2,500-foot hawser and was towed away to the soap works in South San Francisco. The head was given to the University of California for study and eventual mounting.

Meanwhile "Swifty" dodges tugs, ferries, and liners.

American Red Star Plans for Speedy Relief for Animals in Disaster Areas

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—The American Red Star has been reorganized "to be to animals what the Red Cross is to human beings."

Eric H. Hansen, secretary and general manager of the American Humane Association, of which Red Star is a subsidiary, has outlined the steps by which the animals of America will be protected in time of flood, famine or other disaster.

Four regions have been established to meet emergencies. Each has a headquarters staff, regional directors, state directors and field agents."

Mr. Hansen pointed out the work already done by the Red Star toward animal relief: the rescue from starvation of 30,000 elk in the Yellowstone National Park; feeding of starving deer in Alaska; investigation of stock range conditions; elimination of ill treatment of mules in the oil fields; care of animals following the Santa Barbara, Calif., earthquake, and recent crises in flood areas.

"But under the new setup," he explained, "response will be much more prompt than was formerly possible."

The regional directors are:

Eastern (entire Atlantic seaboard)—Robert F. Sellar, President of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, Mass.

Northern (from Ohio west through Dakotas and Nebraska, from Tennessee, Missouri and Kansas north to Canada)—Dr. Wesley A. Young, Manager Anti-Cruelty Society, Chicago, Ill.

Southern (from Mississippi west through Colorado and New Mexico)—Arnold M. Amundsen, Managing Director, Humane Society of Missouri, St. Louis.

Western (the western slope states)—Matthew McCurrie, Secretary, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, San Francisco, Calif.

Irrigation in 1895

Irrigation was carried on in the High Plains country of Texas as early as 1895.

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sybil Speaks

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the twenty-eighth installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Concord

Wednesday, January 11th

'Tis as I foresaw. I shall bide here in Concord when my dear Henry takes leave of us three days hence. The very notion of both parents hazarding their lives so filled my dear Mother and Father with horror that I quite beheld the matter as did they and did e'en feel shame that for one single hour I could have so disregarded my duty to my child.

Henry, too, avers he spoke but out of sudden impulse that night when he saw me so woeful, and knew that as more children and more cares came to us, never again would such a bidding come to me. Now does he profess that a winter storm at sea is nothing for a female to endure, and he would be but a poor protector if he did permit me to bear such hardships in order to keep me by him. 'Tis sweetly put, but I so low in my mind I can take but small comfort from it.

Much troubled as well by what I do see here in Concord, and the words Pamela and Prue let fall.

My father is hard put to it to make ends meet. I do sorrow over my sister's clothes and did blush to have them see my fine ones. Did note at once that the great silver salt and Grandfather Parker's bowl were missing and finally, on promise of secrecy, I did wring from Prue that they had gone to the mint to be turned into shillings—and all to pay these wretched taxes at which we do rebel. If aught could reconcile me to my dear Henry leaving, t'is that he goes to fight against such unjust laws.

Softened by the City

How quickly does city life wean one from simple ways. Albeit, I lived here all my life till I did wed, ne'er do I remember that this house did seem so chill. I have Baby bundled until he scarce can move, and I have shivered by the hearth. My dear Mother does hold it an indulgence of the flesh to have aught of good wool stuffing on her chairs, and e'en on the upbringing of children I fear I am but soft in her eyes.

At the dinner hour she did prepare for little Harry good bean porridge such as we all did thrive upon. I did not dare to tell her that Baby will have none of it, but ventured to hope, by swift, desperate intercession, that he would stomach it this day. Not so! There was a most horrid scene. My poor Lamb did stiffen himself and howl, and when I did but plead that Baby was e'en like his dear Father, who would have none of it himself, my Mother did remark most scathingly, though Henry did sit not a foot apart, that verily self-discipline must e'en come before a child could be well governed. I abashed, and all most stiff and unbecoming.

The Truth Comes Out

And were this but all—but I, in female weakness, did seek to heat a little breakfast corn meal by the hearth, when all had quietened down and the kitchen lay empty. I did up a pewter porringer, and Baby fed and to sleep in mine arms, I did linger in the fire warmth, and conning over my woes, did quite forget the porringer sitting on the hearth.

The next I knew there was my Mother and my Sister Prue aghast, and pointing to the hearth where lay the porringer quite collapsed, with porridge trickling over it.

"Pewter near a fire!" my Mother did cry out. "That having a serving maid was no good thing for so young a woman have I long known, but ne'er did I believe that one of your upbringing could so soon become a zany!"

I said naught, knowing that my dear Mother doth flash as summer lightning, then all is over. And so it befell. While Prue did tidy the hearth, my Mother came to me and spoke most softly, "I do but speak for thine own counsel, Child, and none but thy Mother would say it thee." Then, shy as any maid, for one quick minute her hand did close on mine, and when I did feel her fingers rough and work-worn, and knew mine own as soft and white as any fine lady's, I did fall a-weeping and did kiss her hand, which she liked not at all.

Verily clocks turn not back. My dear husband and his Boston ways have fashioned me into a different creature from the Sybil Bradley who left her Father's roof two years agone.

Adelaide Stedman

News Women Stage Comic Skit On Government and Business

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Capital newspaperwomen, holding their annual "stunt party," burlesqued the Administration's conferences with business, in a stage battle between Franklin de Layno, "Everybody's Hero," and Miss Lotta Business, his alleged sweetheart.

While Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt looked on, the stage "lovers" knocked each other out.

Mrs. Roosevelt, a new member of the National Women's Press Club, saw herself depicted as a complainant against the President, who was called "Mrs. Roosevelt's husband," in a case before a mythical marital relations board. The skit showed her protesting that her husband hadn't paid her wages under a "Caraway Wives Wage Act." The stage President retorted that she had "made more money out of this job than I have—where's it gone?"

The semi-bobbing of her hair and occasional use of rouge and lipstick were also targets of the news writers' humor.

Another skit was based on the movie, "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," and Senator Norris' statement that he would like to see Robert H. Jackson, new Solicitor-General, become President.

"Snow White Bob Jackson" appeared when the "Wicked Queen Monopoly" implored her magic mirror to name the "Fair-Haired Boy of All."

"My friends," began Snow White Jackson into a microphone.

"Cut!" yelled a director. "Your sponsor's still using that line."

All stunts revolved around a movie director's attempt to make his hero, Franklin de Layno, make love to his star, Miss Lotta Business, a glamorous girl in cloth of gold.

"The public demands a love scene between you two," the director yelled.

The director, attempting to get Miss Business to co-operate, declared:

"You ain't what you used to be. Your box office is terrible. Harry Hopkins pepped up your last show, and when he dropped out, what happened? You receded. That's what you did. You receded."

The couple finally got together in the last scene, when the director gave them boxing gloves and turned them loose in a prize ring.

City Remodels Shoshone Falls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Outmoded in the march of progress, a famous scenic spot in Idaho is being "made over" into a more practical area. This is at Shoshone Falls, a 212-foot cataract in Snake River Canyon, four miles northeast of Twin Falls.

With approximately 267 acres of canyon land deeded to it, the City of Twin Falls is building a municipal park expected to equal any recreational area in Idaho when completed. Upwards of 100 men have been employed since the first of the year, blasting improved roads down lava rock walls, erecting steel fences along the canyon rim, laying out picnic grounds and preparing for an extensive tree and shrub planting program as soon as warm weather arrives.

The fame of Shoshone Falls has spread far beyond State boundary lines, for the cataract formerly had a much longer drop than Niagara Falls and was known as one of the West's scenic wonders. With the development of great irrigation projects, the prestige of Shoshone Falls declined because the vast stream of water in Snake River canyon was stored in reservoirs to be utilized for electrical power and irrigation.

Since 1928, when the Idaho Power Company installed floodlights with 30,000,000 candle power to illuminate the Falls at night, thousands of tourists have come each year to view the spectacle.

Steps toward developing it into more practical use began in 1933 when the Idaho Legislature deeded about 200 acres of land to the City. Another 60 acres were donated by Frederick J. Adams, of Omaha, Neb.

Snake River canyon is more than 400 feet deep.

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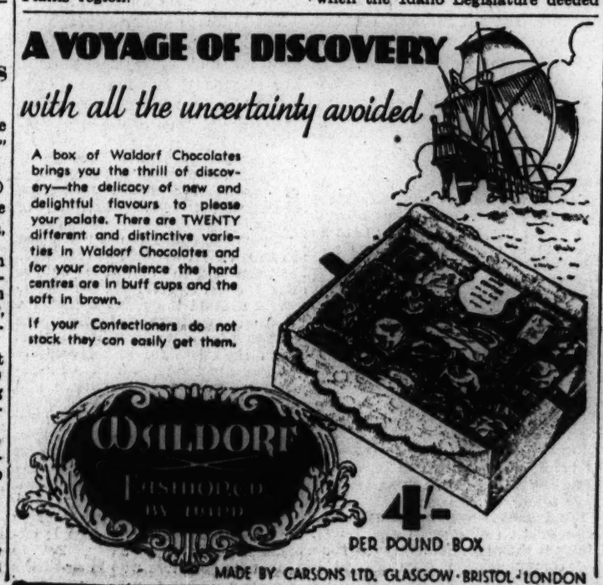

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La Guardia Demands State Solve City's Relief Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Every city in New York State is face to face with a stringency of relief funds, and unless the Legislature diverts to them at least a part of its tax revenues, jobless aid must be curtailed, according to communications placed before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and the State Board of Social Welfare today.

The Mayor, in a letter to the Governor, declared New York City would have to find at least $9,000,000 in addition to its present revenue to meet its share of 1938 relief costs, while the State Board reported that 42 up-state cities, including Buffalo, were nearing the end of their resources, having only 30 per cent of their borrowing power uncommitted at the end of the year. Meanwhile, relief allowances are, the Board found, from 25 per cent to 30 per cent below the emergency standard of living.

Home-relief costs rose 38 per cent from July 1 to Jan. 1, the Board said.

Mayor Shifts Responsibility

Mayor La Guardia's letter was seen as placing responsibility for the future of jobless relief squarely on the doorstep of the Capitol in Albany, and followed immediately on a report by the Mayor's Board of Survey, headed by Peter Grimm. This Board told the Mayor that relief standards had "increased materially" in the last six years and today the average in New York City was probably the highest in the nation.

The report denies that relief money has been wasted and that it may be had "by any who would but ask for it," or that vast sums are being spent extravagantly and with little or no check of any kind.

Urging increased emphasis on returning relief recipients to self-support, the Board recommends that a city-wide co-ordinating council of representatives of business, labor, education, health, and welfare agencies, be set up to help persons on relief achieve economic independence. It offers 16 recommendations to guide the City in mapping a permanent welfare program for 600,000 persons now on relief here and praises Mayor La Guardia for his "sympathetic treatment" of the relief program and his "deep concern" for the condition in which one-sixth of the population here is placed in the line of receiving public assistance.

Three Avenues Open

Basing his appeal to the Governor on this report, the Mayor declares three avenues are open to the State to extend aid. The first is to restore to the City, directly or indirectly, the revenue the State receives from the 3 per cent tax on the gross income of public utilities; second, if the State insists on collecting the tax, let it take the full 3 per cent and increase its share of local relief costs from 40 per cent to 60 per cent; third, if the State will not agree to either of these proposals, let it take over the entire burden of relief, collecting all the taxes and supplying all the expenditures.

The Mayor made it clear he was ready to surrender to the State the 2 per cent City sales tax and all other emergency levies if it agreed to assume the whole burden of relief cost instead of providing only 40 per cent, as at present.

The Mayor favored legislative authority for each city to tax public utilities as it found necessary, subject only to such limitations as the community thought fit to prescribe.

On the old basis of 3 per cent from the emergency utility tax, he held, New York City would raise $18,600,000 and up-State cities approximately $15,000,000, whereas under the present arrangement under which the State takes 2 per cent and restricts the cities to 1 per cent, the yield here has been reduced to $5,700,000.

March Figures Cited

Facing this is the City's home-relief budget for March alone that calls for $9,795,550, of which the State will contribute $3,927,000. The home-relief bill for the year, as indicated by these March figures, was placed by the Mayor at $117,500,000.

For the State to increase its relief contribution to 60 per cent would cut the city's share by $1,963,500, or at the rate of $23,562,000 a year.

The State Board of Social Welfare in its report estimated that 932,000 persons received public assistance in the State daily in 1937, and that in the course of the year 1,744,000 different individuals received relief for various periods.

Junior Colleges

(Continued from Page 1)

ing employment have been intensified by the depression, he asserted.

Development among young people of "a proper social attitude" was urged on the assembled representatives of more than 500 junor colleges by Dr. John H. Minnick, Dean of the School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania. In describing the mistakes often made by students in the selection of a profession, he declared that such mistakes mark the student as a "failure and misfit."

"Often the error is not discovered until the original period of preparation is passed," Dr. Minnick said, and recommended that more attention be given the selection of correct curricula.

The needs of the individual student have often been overlooked, according to J. F. Wellemeyer, Dean of the Kansas City Junior College.

"And now we are moving strongly," he said, "in the direction of general and survey courses where the emphasis is placed on discussion about fields and areas of knowledge rather than on specific knowledge and skills in fields and areas.

"Specific training is very much in demand today," said Dr. Wellemeyer as he deplored the "generalized attitudes" that are "causing us deep concern, as illustrated by the fact that 40,000 people were killed in auto accidents last year, and, except in spots, nothing specific is done about it."

"Useless Courses" Decried

"In a real program of guidance," he continued, "the old traditionally impersonal attitude must give way to something far more wholesome. From the very nature of things such counseling cannot be couched in general terms; it must be specific and personal."

The same opinion was expressed by Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of Lafayette College, who told the delegates that university curricula today are "cluttered with many useless courses ranging from hog-calling to beauty parlor management."

Unless "clearer thinkers" are produced in the next few years, he said, colleges and universities are doomed.

Opinion of the educators at the convention was evenly divided into two groups, "progressive" and "essentialist." The former group felt that more benefit was to be derived from a generalized system of education devoted to current problems, while the "essentialists" decried too much generalization and declared that education should remain based upon past culture and experience.

Both groups, however, concurred in the belief that social competence and "a proper social attitude" should be the principal aim of all education.

Florida Basking at Peak Of Record Winter Season

MIAMI, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Florida is at the peak of the greatest winter tourist season of its history. All resort centers report record gatherings, and one State official estimates some 2,200,000 persons will have vacationed here by the time the season ends.

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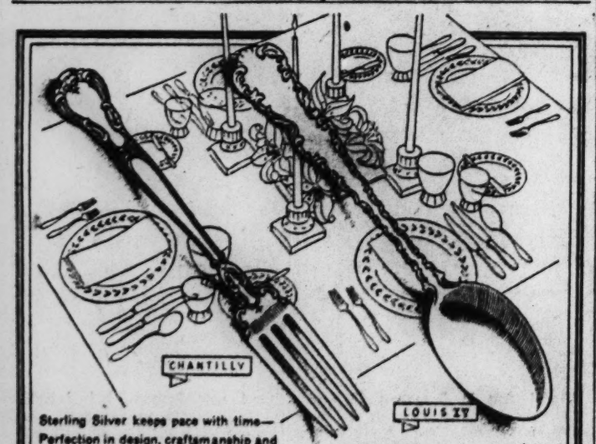

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'Swing It, Boys'

Irving Berlin and Jack Haley

Rehearsing on the Lot for the Song-Writer's New Picture

Swing Music Here to Stay, In Irving Berlin's Opinion

Scene in Hollywood

Los Angeles, Calif.

Is "swing" music a phenomenon which has arrived to stay?

According to Irving Berlin, one of the first to popularize the type of music which has been known variously as "ragtime," "jazz," and now "swing," the answer is just about "anybody's guess."

For his own part, he thinks it will remain. He resists any attempt to call it "rhythm" music, and thinks people who pronounce it only a passing fancy are governed less by facts than by their wish. Asked what inclusive name could be used for it, he said:

"I call it American music. Why not? It's the sort of music Americans are writing today, and appear to be going to write indefinitely." Then he smiled. "These Americans may not be the ones strictly defined by the Daughters of the American Revolution," he added. "Most of them were born in Europe, and came over on third-class tickets to become Americans. But they're Americans all the same, and their music is American in all its origins. They've been able to make their influence felt musically until today even Europeans are imitating it."

Mr. Berlin has had a recent opportunity to look back over the road he himself traveled to find musical fame in America. He was born Israel Baline in Teumen, Russia, the son of a rabbi. His parents removed to America and settled in New York's East Side when Irving was 4 years old. At 14, as a singing waiter in New York's Chinatown, he composed his first song, "Marie from Sunny Italy," in 1907, and followed it with "Best of Friends Must Part," in 1908.

Some of the background of those songs, or at least the atmosphere which inspired them, will be in the picture, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," which Mr. Berlin is now making for the Twentieth-Century Fox studios, with Alice Faye, Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, Jean Hersholt, and Jack Haley in leading roles.

The Coming of Ragtime

Ragtime had come in with the turn of the century, following the Spanish-American war. It was originally negro dance and festival music of the South which was distinguished by a jerk, or jerky rhythm, known as "rag." Frowned on at first, it continued to win adherents until, as Mr. Berlin believes, his own song, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," came along and gave ragtime an acceptable musical place based on wide popularity.

This was in 1910. Mr. Berlin was by that time on a $25-a-week drawing account from a firm of music publishers on Tin Pan Alley. "Alexander's Ragtime Band" was not immediately accepted by them. It differed radically from the pieces which had been finding public favor. It was written for instruments—a thing rarely done with songs—and it had a 32-bar chorus against the usual 16-bar choruses of the popular songs of the day.

It wasn't until a year had passed, and Mr. Berlin had given the song to a popular vaudeville songstress of the day, Emma Carus, to sing in Chicago, that it finally found its place. People lined up in front of the music stores of the day to buy copies, and it soon had the country in a singing frenzy. Berlin himself sang it the same year, 1911, at the Friar's Club in New York, and Albert de Courville, London producer, brought it out at the Hippodrome there. Later Berlin himself sang it in London. That was in war-time 1914. He composed another hit song while there, to use as an opening number for his act, between zeppelin raids on the city. It was called "International Rag."

But it was "Alexander" which gave form, substance, and melody to the new ragtime. After the war, of course, ragtime came to be known as "jazz." Today, nearly all popular music is coming to be called "swing."

A Matter of Interpretation

The difference, according to Berlin, is now one of interpretation, although at first it was merely one of orchestration. Band leaders embroidering the simple melodies of ragtime with innovations of their own brought on jazz. And when "jam sessions" gave present-day bands a chance to be as anarchistic as they wished with jazz, swing came into its own. Now, though the old melodies are all retained, swing is written directly for the orchestra.

Frank Daugherty

U. S. Occupies Pacific Isles

(Continued from Page 1)

a billion-dollar naval expansion program it begins to look around for new naval bases, and for tiny islands to connect these major bases by stepping stones good enough, at least, for aviation landing fields and radio stations.

The picture unquestionably today is of the U. S. preparing to dig itself much more firmly into the Pacific Ocean and strengthen his grasp on strategic points in this great area. Restriction on American fortifications in the far Pacific was removed when Japan scrapped the old naval treaties. Restraints went off on Jan. 1, 1937. Since that date the United States has been legally free to establish bases and fortifications wherever it possesses a site. And since it attained that freedom one of the most pertinent unanswered questions here in Washington has been the use this country would make of its regained freedom.

Diplomatic Position

So far as today's official White House statement is concerned, the President had nothing other than commercial aviation in mind when he signed an executive order last Thursday placing Canton and Enderbury Islands under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of the Interior, but in informed quarters this denial of other purposes is taken as nothing more than a diplomatic position necessary to satisfy international proprieties.

The Islands unquestionably have much potential value to commercial aviation. But they also possess considerable value to naval strategy. And, what is perhaps even more important at the moment, the mere hint that "there are many" Islands on which the American flag is to be planted in addition to Canton and Enderbury constitutes an important move in the diplomatic chess game being played today between Japan and the United States.

For every new naval base and every new island under the American flag in the Pacific Ocean increases the relative st[illegible]h of the American Navy in [illegible] ocean. Without bases and with[illegible] Islands it could not successfully operate at a distance of more than about 3,000 miles from its own shores. The more bases and the more Islands at its disposal, the farther it can go.

And what is most important about the location of Canton and Enderbury is that they lie along the route of communication from Hawaii to Samoa. And Samoa, in turn, is within safe reach of Australia—and Singapore.

The White House can make all the diplomatic denials in the world, but nothing could wipe out the inherent strategic value of the Islands in question.

American naval planners long ago satisfied themselves of their ability to hold a line from the Aleutian Islands to Hawaii from a potential enemy. For years their plans contemplated carrying the defense line from Hawaii back to Panama. But this was never satisfactory to the navy. It was a 4,600-mile line with nothing whatever along it to serve as even an emergency base. Finding an enemy somewhere between Hawaii and Panama would be like hunting the proverbial needle in the haystack.

But with a few dozen islands between Hawaii and Samoa the whole picture would change. It is a corridor through which any naval attack on the Panama Canal would probably be directed. The Islands would make it possivle to close that corridor, or at least increase very materially the hazard of using it. Thus from the defensive point of view an American flag over a number of Phoenix and Allice Islands would improve the defensive position of the Navy.

Blockade Considered

But to Tokyo analysts today's information is inevitably going to have even more disturbing implications. For months it has been an open secret here that President Roosevelt and other high Administration officials have from time to time since last summer considered the possibility of a long-range naval blockade of Japan as a means of forcing abandonment of the invasion of China.

Such a blockade would undertake to shut off all avenues of commerce between Japan and the outside world other than Asia. As tentatively drafted the plans for such a blockade contemplated that the United States would hold the line from the Aleutians and Hawaii to Samoa and the British from Singapore eastward to New Guinea and the British mandated Islands which which string on towards Samoa. Such a plan would ring Japan around with a distant chain through which its commerce could pass only if an opening were blasted by a major naval action.

It is considered extremely unlikely that the naval blockade idea is entertained seriously today. Yet to Japanese observers who knew of the blockade talks, the annexation of Islands along the line of the projected blockade must have a disturbing tone. Whether ever used for the purpose, their possession by the United States would make such a blockade more possible at some future time than it would have been last July. And from the point of view of long range diplomacy, it is the potential power which counts.

Strengthening U. S. Line

It is therefore quite unnecessary for Washington to draw any lines under its statement. The location of the Islands is too obvious. Every indication, and every hint, combines to present a picture of the United States preparing to strengthen itself throughout the Pacific. The period of gradual withdrawal appears to be temporarily at least suspended.

The moral which Washington intends Tokyo to read into all of these circumstances and developments is of course that this is the harvest Japan is reaping from the scrapping of the old naval treaties. American dilpomacy wants the Japanese to realize that there were advantages as well as restraints in those treaties. And there is unquestionably the hope behind all of these developments here that Japan will eventually conclude that it has more to gain than loose by re-establishing treaty rule.

White House Statement

The White House statement issued in the President's name on the general subject of the islands read as follows:

"1. The first claim to title over undiscovered territory rests on the discoverer.

"2. Under this point, many islands in the Pacific were first discovered by American flag ships.

"3. The United States has always held that mere discovery does not give final title. If it is not followed by reasonable occupation it is insufficient.

4. In relation to the islands in question, of which there are many, the United States is assuming the right to occupy either because of (a) discovery, (b) former occupation, or (c) failure of any other nation to occupy, or a combination of (a), (b), and (c).

The sole reason for the action is commercial aviation. It has nothing to do with war or war plans. The matter undoubtedly will be adjusted amicably.

Reich Divided By Treatment Of Niemöller

(Continued from Page 1)

have accepted this as inevitable. For when the Court's decision was first announced, it was not made clear to the German public that the detention, and a portion of the fine, had been wiped out by Dr. Niemöller's period of imprisonment while awaiting trial.

Moreover, it was considered certain that his friends would have immediately raised the funds necessary to pay the additional fine that the Court had levied against him.

But to have sent him to a concentration camp—an institution considered only fit for political outcasts—has caused much resentment. The camp, which is near Oranienburg, some 18 miles from Berlin, was opened a year ago, and has accommodation for about 3000 inmates. It is guarded by a special detachment of "SS" blackshirt guards, and most of its inmates are kept at work in the fields and on land improvement and drainage projects.

Indignities Win Sympathy

To subject Dr. Niemöller to such indignities, in view of his excellent war record, and his vigorous stand in defense of his own conscience, has won the additional admiration of many nominal sympathizers with the Third Reich.

Such opinion, naturally, is not expressed from the housetops. The church has no press, no Parliamentary representatives, and no possibility of organizing meetings through which this can be said. But there will be many family gatherings at which Dr. Niemöller's cause will be vehemently discussed, for and against, during the present week. Few of those who welcomed so enthusiastically after the Reichstag fire in February, 1933, the decree "for the protection of the people and the nation," and who assumed it was to be directed only against Communists and such political outlaws, would have imagined that five years later it would be directed against one of the most popular and respected of German Protestant leaders and against the freedom of the pulpit.

Personifies Opposition

Dr. Niemöller personifies the opposition which continues to exist here, silently and somewhat sullenly, and which has certainly become disillusioned regarding the hopes which it entertained when National Socialism came into power five years ago. Such persons are "naggers and grumblers" according to many party leaders and are on a level with the State's Jewish and Bolshevik enemies because they continue to feel that toleration would ultimately benefit and not destroy genuine Reich unity.

They stand for a harmony which would permit a variety of types, but in so doing they forget, as do so many abroad, that National Socialism knows no toleration. As its leaders have said, "National Socialism cannot be judged right in this, wrong in that, respect. As we National Socialists are convinced that we are right, so we cannot tolerate any other in our vicinity who also claims that he is right."

Here is a historic struggle between two parties claiming absolute control, a struggle which the medieval empire failed to survive and which triumphed over Bismarck. National Socialism believes that particularly by its control and training of German youth it will triumph this time and that whatever the ultimate result it is an injustice to the truthfulness of the present National Socialist leader's utterances and an entirely false point of view to imagine that they will make any compromise in this matter except that of delaying until tomorrow what cannot be done today.

Brazil: New Regime Defines Its Aims

(Continued from Page 1)

which is nothing more or less than organized civil war. . . .

When the influence and the control of the state over economic matters tends to grow, party strife . . . tends to become class war. . . Candidates did not promise just political dividends . . . but economic paradises. . . The individual candidate did not offer to become the servant of the nation but the distributor of its wealth and revenue. . . .

The Result

This is the unfailing result . . . when politics assumes control over economics. . . .

From this fact it is explained how we have lived for 40 years in a chronic, theoretically, constitutional regime, and in a chronic state of unconstitutionality . . . The constitution of 1934, being in a classical liberal mold, was . . . outdated and was written for a reality which had ceased to exist.

Reform

The (new, corporative) Constitution of Nov. 10, 1937, has abandoned the policy of partial palliatives and remedies. . . . It is this new spirit of reform which we hope will persist. . . . Brazil was tired . . . Brazil did not believe; Brazil did not trust. Brazil asked for order. . . .

As to the meaning of the new Constitution . . . today, economic and financial questions, the organization of national economy, problems of internal and external trade . . . are incapable of arousing the emotion of the masses. . . . These are faults in education . . . the Constitution of Nov. 10, by restricting universal popular suffrage, did no more than accept a de facto situation which exists in all the world . . . But it did not and could not abandon universal suffrage . . . To the people will be submitted those questions which are primarily political . . . if there should be two presidential candidates only universal suffrage can decide the question . . .

Delegation of Powers

The Constitution of Nov. 10 specifically permits the delegation of the legislative powers (to the executive) . . . Legislation is today a vast technique for the control of national life in all its manifestation . . . and has lost its political character . . . Political capacity does not mean technical capacity . . . (at this point Senhor Campos discussed trends in Great Britain and the United States. The Constitution of Nov. 10, recognizing this evil, provided a remedy. Legislative initiative belongs first and foremost to the executive branch of the government.

The new Constitution is profoundly democratic . . . the values implied by the term "democracy" vary with different types of cultures and civilizations . . . Formerly the great enemy was the central power of the government . . . the transformation brought about the industrial, technical and intellectual revolutions has altered the political climate. The negative concept of democracy is not any longer adequate to the new ideals of life . . . the principal problem . . . is to convert the conquests and benefits of these changes in the mode of life to the benefit of the greatest number of people . . .

Servant of the Citizen

Central power is no longer the enemy but the servant of the citizen. . . .

The new rights of man are no longer the negative declaration of liberty . . . which gave the state the right to meddle with the individual . . . The individual has the right to services and wealth, and the state has the duty to assure, guarantee and promote the enjoyment of these services and this wealth: Such as the right of creative activity, to a job, to a reasonable standard of living, to security, to education . . . To assure and insure these, the state must exercise effective control over all economic, social, political, and educational activities . . . the principle of liberty ended in the exploitation of the weak by the strong, the strong got stronger and the weak got weaker.

One of the essential points of the new regime is its definition of liberty . . . The former liberal regime was an organized political and economic feudalism . . . The new corporative regime, however, does not exclude liberty; it merely makes the use of liberty to be just . . . political and economic liberalism led to Communism . . . corporativeism kills Communism just as liberalism generates it. Corporativeism interrupts the process of the decomposition of the capitalist world, foretold by Marx . . . corporativeism, enemy of Communism and therefore of liberalism, is the barrier which the world raises today against a Muscovite inundation. Being a foe of liberalism does not signify being a foe of liberty.

Depth of Liberty

Liberty in the corporative state is limited in the surface but guaranteed in its depth . . . it is the liberty of individual initative wthin the corporation.

The corporative organization is economic decentralization . . . and this does not mean indifference of the state to economic matters . . . the state's interest is to represent the whole . . . the state is justice, the corporations are the interests. Within the state only the proper interests will find protection.

In the corporative organization the economic power has a legal expression. If affords liberty of initiative to some, in the measure that they do not limit the liberty of others—and as long as individual liberty does not constitute an assault against the common welfare.

What we call education has been limited to the transmission of processes and intellectual techniques. . . . In an intellectualist and liberal education, all theories and beliefs are objects of discussion, which one can choose or leave as he pleases. . . .

Education does not have its end in itself: it is a process which must serve certain values . . . freedom of thought and of teaching cannot be confused with the lack of social educational aims, unless humanity were to be compared to an academy of anarchists . . . at some point, some faith, belief or dogma insinuates itself into education . . . (recognizing this . . .) the Union has assumed the function of tracing the norms which the education—physical, intellectual, and moral—of youth must obey. . . .

By a Staff Artist

Francisco de Campos

Brazil's Minister of the Interior

Italian Terms for Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

poisoned relations between Britain and Italy during the past two years. Both countries, it is said, should solemnly pledge themselves to forget past discords and persuade their people that neither cherishes any ambition to menace the other.

Both countries, further, should give tangible proof that they are animated by friendly feelings and harbor no vendettas.

The great contribution asked from Britain for restoration of Anglo-Italian peace is recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and the Italian Empire in Africa. In return, Italy offers to help Britain in liquidating the international aspects of the civil war in Spain, bring definitely to an end anti-British radio propaganda, and reduce its garrison in Libya to defensive strength.

Italian official circles maintain the utmost reserve on the approaching conversations which will be conducted in old diplomatic style, that is, in great secrecy. Italy's maximum or minimum demands for the settlement with Britain have not been made public.

The Fascist press, which since Anthony Eden's resignation has refrained from commenting editorially on the Anglo-Italian problem, has not yet broken silence. But judging from the messages of London correspondents to Italian newspapers it appears that Italy hopes to eliminate Spain as a subject of the forthcoming discussions on the ground that the Spanish question falls within the competence of the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Differ on Spanish Question

On the other hand, there is the definite undertaking of the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, that the British Government regards settlement of the Spanish question as an essential feature of any agreement.

It is believed here to be very unlikely that the Spanish question will be settled within the next few weeks, although it is assumed that a basic condition of any Anglo-Italian settlement is some binding assurance on the part of the Fascist Government on the future of Spain.

In some quarters it is believed that Italy will demand to be represented on the Board of Directors of the Suez Canal Company so as to obtain a voice on the future of this artery which is as vital to Italy as it is to Britain. The Italian Government already has Suez Canal shares, but they are mainly owned by French and British investors, the British Government holding 44 per cent of the total number.

British to Arm or Disarm

(Continued from Page 1)

racy," added Mr. Chamberlain, "I would fight myself and I believe the people of this country would fight."

Rearming Against War

"The course we are pursuing by putting forward our present program is the surest way of avoiding the dread necessity of fighting at all.

"Subject to reasonable restriction I believe in liberty of thought and action, without which there can be no true democracy. I do not believe that democracy need necessarily be less efficient than other systems of government. It may sometimes lag behind in making its decisions, but democracy can do what no dictatorship can afford to do—democracy can afford to make mistakes."

Denying Opposition charges that he had adopted a "peace at any price" policy, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Although we shall not cease our efforts for amelioration of the (European) position, it ought to be known that our desire for peace does not signify willingness to purchase peace today at the price of peace hereafter; nor can we forget our moral responsibility to our people or to humanity in general.

"We cannot divest ourselves of an interest in the world. Quarrels which begin in a limited area are of deep concern to us if they should be the starting point of a general conflagration."

Some quarters interpreted this as a possible warning to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to tread slowly in Austria and in his relations with Czechoslovakia.

Supports Private Industry

Mr. Chamberlain rejected a Laborite proposal that the Government take over all munitions production from private industry. To do so, he said, would "strike a terrible blow at the industry."

Britain's "balanced plan of defense preparation," he said, had four objectives:

"1. We must protect this country.

"2. We must preserve the trade routes on which we depend to obtain our food and raw materials.

"Our third objective is defense of British territories overseas from attack by sea, land or air.

"The fourth objective must be cooperation in defense of the territories of any ally we might have in case of war."

The Prime Minister made it clear that the plan put defense of the United Kingdom ahead of any other consideration. He said even if Britain lost a garrison or naval base abroad she might have the opportunity of recapturing it later "so long as we are undefeated at home."

Arnold

(Continued from Page 1)

with a possible later thrust at the presidency in 1940.

Although Mr. Cummings announced Professor Arnold's prospective appointment in warm terms, there is reason to believe that he would have preferred to fill the Jackson vacancy with a conservative member of the Justice Department, who would not have followed the drastic trust-busting policies of his predecessor.

There have been frequent reports that Mr. Cummings would leave President Roosevelt's Cabinet, although Mr. Roosevelt is well known to desire to keep his official family intact. There is a cordial feeling between the President and Attorney General, but the latter is understood to desire to leave official life and enter law practice.

One possibility is that Mr. Cummings will leave office this summer or next fall. In that case, if Mr. Jackson is unsuccessful in obtaining the Democratic nomination as Governor of New York, it is expected he would step into the Attorney Generalship, while Professor Arnold would follow the escalator up into the post of Solicitor General with a possible Supreme Court appointment later. Arnold is viewed as admirable New Deal Supreme Court material for besides being a Liberal he has a trenchant wit and skill as phrasemaker recalling the opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes. Mr. Justice Black is left-wing enough to satisfy even the New Deal, but he has not cooperated with other Liberals on the court, it is pointed out, while his dissenting opinions lack the distinction of phrase and style that made Justice Holmes a major power even when a minority of one.

But Professor Arnold may have some difficulty in getting Senate confirmation to the Justice Department when his part in the Court reorganization fight comes to be understood. Up to the present attention has been centered on his satirical "Folklore of Capitalism" which contains sharp thrusts at Congressional shibboleths; but a more directly political role was played in the court battle. He did much to organize the ammunition for this fight. He also made speeches but these were generally over-shadowed by senatorial thunder.

Norfolk Ships Tied Up

NORFOLK, Va., March 7 (AP)—Striking crew members, demanding restoration of wage cuts approximating 20 per cent, today tied up vessels of the Norfolk, Baltimore and Carolina Line. The cuts were put into effect Jan. 1. The Farrington, scheduled to have sailed yesterday for North Carolina points, and the Pawtucket, scheduled to have sailed today for Baltimore, remained at their piers.

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The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Everybody's America Appeals to Danubia

From the Danube to Dixie
Sixth of Nine Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—I've been in America a week and every day has revealed anew what a good place it is to live in.

On the steamship Bremen, that brought me over, there were at least two unusually happy passengers, young Boris Ivanoff, who was born in New York, and I. The Bremen is one of the fastest boats on the ocean, but it wasn't going toward America fast enough for us. I discovered Boris on my train in Austria, and we came all the way together.

He is a "hunky," at least he said some of the American children call him that. Boris' father came from a Bulgarian village and is now a window washer in Syracuse, where, in spite of the depression, he saved enough money to send his wife and son to visit the "home country." Boris's mother, a Bulgarian woman named Stoyanka, is small, vivacious, bright-eyed, and, was elated to get back to the United States.

With them was a butcher's wife from Detroit, Mrs. Marika Poppova. She, too, was a Bulgarian, but a little more prosperous, staid and experienced than the window washer's family. She had been traveling about Europe second class, on red plush seats, and carried an extra fur coat as well as a hat box. She said they called her a "hunky" too. But she didn't take it much to heart.

As a matter of fact, she felt like a Daughter of the Revolution, for most of the people in her part of town had come to America after she did. She had acted as America's hostess, welcoming them to their new home and showing them the new ways. To say she "belonged" here would be putting it mildly; America belonged to her, just as a foundling belongs to a mother. She took it all for granted, and preserved a motherly calm.

But not Boris and I. We were excited. He couldn't wait to get back to his old "chums," his old games, his old school. He wanted to "belong" again. He'd been away for several months and everywhere had felt as a stranger. He wanted to be in his home town once more, in his own country, with his own people. He could hardly sleep the last night before the boat pulled in. Such was the devotion to America of this little "hunky," the son of a foreign-born window washer. Such was my feeling, too. With equal passion and identical emotion, we two Americans waited for the contours of our country to come into view.

That happened a week ago. Since then I have traveled fast and far through these United States, and I have rejoiced to find that all races and classes of men may "belong." Brotherliness does prevail in the American family. Walt Whitman's dream is becoming a reality. In almost every vital activity, large or small, a man is appraised and welcomed for what he is, regardless of his origin or name.

"Stars" From Every Clime

Why, read a list of the stars, who excel in any line—if you can pronounce their names—and you'll see that anybody's welcome who can "deliver." Observe whom the Americans admire, whom they pay money to hear or see, and you'll find utter disregard of race or class. Our favorites and heroes may come from Norway or from Italy, from Poland or from Spain; they may spring from a sod house or a palace. Americans do not care. We accept all who prove worthy, welcome them to our hearts, and give them our devotion.

Look at the names of American mayors or governors or judges. Get a list of our chiefs of police. Note who write the books we like to read. Observe who receive prizes at every sort of graduation exercises. Who compose our songs? Who lead our spiritual movements or moral crusaders? And what does a list of labor union officials sound like? People of every ethnical origin play leading roles.

This is everybody's America. This is still the people's country. No group or race can impose its dictates. There is an intangible, irresistible suffrage that defies all outward control. It is not always enlightened, but is always imperious. It chooses the author it likes, regardless of origin. Neither dukes nor Croesuses can tell the people whom to take into their brotherhood. Here the Americans are their own doorkeepers.

If Chicago wants to, it chooses a Czech mayor; if New York wishes, it chooses an Italian mayor. Scores of cities seem to like Irish mayors. A State may have a Jewish governor or a German governor and industry in all its branches is usually as free from snobbishness as the masses. Practically its only test is efficiency and character. Every one of its posts welcomes every man who is competent to hold it, whatever his name may be.

All Belong to the Family

When I shook Boris's hand in New York and told him good-by, I felt a little troubled, for I wondered if his America would really be so kind to him as he anticipated. I feared that those old days, when our fathers gathered from everywhere in a mining camp or pioneer settlement and all were equal, might have passed. But now I feel more assured.

This is your America, Boris; welcome back to it. If you become a baseball star or a great astronomer, if you run a gas station or a vegetable garden, if you are a bus driver or a window washer like your father, you will find a welcome in the American family and may feel at home. Life may be hard for you as it is the whole world over, and you may suffer injustices, such as have always existed among men, but nowhere on earth will you have a better chance to ease life's hard places and to right its injustices, than here. You and I belong to this American family; let's make it the best in all the world.

Another thing I've rediscovered in these United States is the enormous benefits that come from great industry or mass production. The flood of good things that pour through this land up to the door of almost every family exceeds even the dreams of the men and women of a few decades ago. Our cars and clothes, our breakfast foods and radios do not excel the quality of the best in other lands. For in the whole western world men produce excellent and beautiful things. But nowhere else are such quantities of good things so available to all the people. That is America's miracle.

Business Caters to the Masses

And there is no doubt whatsoever about it! I don't know whether 60 families control the wealth in this country or not, but I am certain that never before in history was the whole economic life so directed toward all the people. Practically the whole of business caters to the masses.

Stand beside any highway with me as our countrymen sweep by and tell me who is rich and who is poor. Which of those onward racing families "belongs" in this America and which do not! They all belong. Why two decades ago the humblest of those cars would have been a luxury for an emperor.

Up to a century ago all the artisans of the world gathered about palaces to make things for nobles, or in market places to serve great merchants or in cloisters to cater to prelates. Today America's gigantic industry and enormous trade serves little people. Go window shopping any place you wish and tell me if nine tenths of all those splendid things weren't made for common folks!

Those facts are shouted from every crossroad and market place. And I rejoice in them. I don't brag or gloat. And I am not so stupid as not to realize that there is much injustice, selfishness and greed. I agree with all my heart that we need reforms. But they will be a perfecting of a system that is giving common men immeasurably more than they ever had before. That stream of mass production will no more be checked than the Mississippi River, but controlled, regulated and conserved so as to bring greater joy to those who live beside it.

A third joyous discovery I have made here is that these United States have preserved diversity in unity. Each is profoundly loyal to the others, but jealously cherishes its own identity.

Why I haven't found a town that didn't have something "great" to boast of, nor a state that didn't consider itself first in some way. I haven't come into a section yet that didn't consider itself especially American. Every city has its paper, its radio, its sport and some society. It has an intense local loyalty and shall not be left out. Every institution in the land hopes to be foremost sometime in something.

Like a Thrilling Movie

Yet they're all astonishingly similar too. Distance has disappeared from America. We all sing the same love songs; see the same movies—some superbly good; hear the same broadcasts; buy the same periodicals; get our news from the same agencies; wear the same clothing and succumb to the same passing feds. In many respects San Francisco is a reproduction of Memphis, and Madison of Philadelphia. Yet in other respects they're entirely different. Each has a personality, an intense domestic pride and a passion to start something by itself. We have enough spiritual cohesion to make us want to stick together and enough diversified originality to make us the most interesting of the nations. America's human panorama is our most thrilling movie. The making of our national family the grandest of adventures.

I confess all these are buoyant impressions. I like America. I exult that I can have faith in America. I know that our fathers who dared to believe a free people can govern itself were right. I think we Americans can help show a confused and struggling humanity the best way out. It goes without saying that we must make great improvements. But I rejoice that we have a sound foundation on which to build those improvements. We are the beginning of a real American family. Slav and Latin, German and English, farmer and professor do all "belong." We are a brotherhood and can so help one another that we will all be strong, and freedom shall not perish from the earth.

That's what I've learned in these United States.

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Ontario

Toronto (Sixth Church): St. Clair Theater, St. Clair Avenue West, 3 p. m., March 13. Radiocast Station CRCY, 960 kilocycles.

England

Essex

Leigh-on-Sea (auspices Second Church, Southend-on-Sea): Coliseum Cinema, 3 p. m., March 20.

Lancashire

Manchester (Third Church): Free Trade Hall, 7:30 p. m., March 25.

Lincolnshire

Boston: Congregational Hall, Red Lion Street, 7:45 p. m., March 22.

France

Paris (First Church): Salle Gaveau, 45 rue de la Boëtie, 9:30 p. m., March 20. In English. French translation read at 8 p. m.

South America

Argentina

Buenos Aires (First Church): Little Theater, Charcas 1155, 6:45 p. m., April 22.
Buenos Aires (Second Church): Church Edifice, Calle Sargento Cabral 841/47, 6:45 p. m., April 26; Little Theater, Charcas, 1155, 6:45 p. m., May 5.
Buenos Aires (Society): Little Theater, Charcas, 1155, 6 p. m., April 23, and 8 p. m., May 3. In German.

Chile

Santiago: April 14.

United States

Alabama

Decatur: Church Edifice, Sixth Avenue and Johnston Street, 8 p. m., March 18.

Arkansas

Jonesboro: Temple Israel, 8 p. m., March 17.

California

Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., March 13.
Davis: Grammar School Auditorium, Third and B Streets, 8 p. m., March 17.
Eureka: Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 15.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 18.
Los Altos: Los Altos Grammar School, 3 p. m., March 13.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 14.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 12:10 p. m., March 15.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 19.
Los Angeles (Organization at University of California): Auditorium, Y. W. C. A. Building, 574 Hilgard Avenue, West Los Angeles, 3:20 p. m., March 16.
Los Gatos: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.
Manteca: Manteca Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.
Monterey Park: Ynez School Auditorium, 440 West Garvey Avenue, 8 p. m., March 17.
Oakland (First Church): Municipal Auditorium Theater, 8 p. m., March 15.
Oildale (auspices First Church, Bakersfield): Standard School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 17.
Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.
San Fernando: Methodist Recreation Hall, Third Street and Maclay Avenue, 3 p. m., March 13.
Santa Monica: Dome Theater, 3012 Ocean Front, Ocean Park, 12:10 p. m., March 16.
Visalia: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 18.

Canal Zone

Ancon: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 31.

District of Columbia

Washington (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3500 Sixteenth Street, N. W., 8 p. m., March 14.

Florida

Daytona Beach: Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 15.
Homestead (auspices Society, Florida City): Homestead School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 13.
St. Petersburg: Church Edifice, Third Street and Fifth Avenue North, 8 p. m., March 17.

Illinois

Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, Harvard Avenue and Marquette Road, 8 p. m., March 17.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.
Chicago (Twelfth Church): Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., March 18.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, Central Avenue at Fulton Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., March 18.
Dwight: Blackstone Theater, 8 p. m., March 15.

Indiana

New Albany: Senior High School Auditorium, Locust and Vincennes Streets, 8 p. m., March 18.
Newcastle: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., March 17.

Kansas

Arkansas City: Junior High School Auditorium, 200 South Third Street, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
Atchison: Church Edifice, 401 Santa Fe Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
Wichita (Second Church): Wichita High School East, 2301 East Douglas, 8 p. m., March 15.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe Junior High School, Ellis Square, 3:30 p. m., March 13.
Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Revere: City Hall, Broadway, 3:30 p. m., March 15.
Roslindale: Unitarian Parish House, 850 South Street, 8 p. m., March 14.
Watertown: Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., March 15.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., March 17 and 18.
Dorchester: Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street, 3:30 p. m., March 20.
Holyoke: Holyoke High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 19.
Longmeadow: Community House, Longmeadow Green, 8:15 p. m., March 18.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School, Ford Road at Horger, 8 p. m., March 17.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., March 14.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., March 18.
Lansing: Eastern High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
Oxford: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 18.

Minnesota

St. Paul (First Church): Church Edifice, Summit and Grotto, 8 p. m., March 14.

Missouri

Cape Girardeau: Central High School, 7:30 to 8:30 p. m., March 18. Radiocast Station KFVS, 1210 kilocycles.
Jefferson City: Public Library, 8 p. m., March 18.
Kirkwood: Church Edifice, Clay and Washington Avenues, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
St. Louis (Second Church): Harmony Masonic Temple, 4618 South Kingshighway Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 16.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 7 p. m., March 13. Radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

Nebraska

Beatrice: Church Building, Eighth and Ella Street, 8 p. m., March 15.

New Jersey

Morristown: Morristown High School, 3:30 p. m., March 13.
Trenton: War Memorial Building 8 p. m., March 15.
Woodbridge (auspices First Church, Sewaren): Woodbridge High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 13.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 1835 Mott Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 14.
Herkimer: Herkimer High School Auditorium, North Bellinger Street, 8 p. m., March 17.
Ithaca (Organization at Cornell University): Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club, 80 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
New York (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., March 15.
Rockville Center: South Side High School, Hillside Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 17.
Syracuse (First Church): Church Edifice, East Jefferson Street and Forman Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.
Utica: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 18.

North Carolina

Raleigh: Memorial Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 13.

Ohio

Cleveland (auspices Churches of Greater Cleveland): Cleveland Public Music Hall, northwest corner St. Clair Avenue and East Sixth Street, 12:10 p. m., March 16.
East Liverpool: High School Auditorium, East Fourth Street and Broadway, 3:15 p. m., March 13.
Marion: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 15.

Oklahoma

Norman: Fine Arts Auditorium, Oklahoma State University Campus, 3:15 p. m., March 13.

Oregon

Portland (auspices Society, Gresham; Society, Parkrose; and Fifth Church, Portland): City Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., March 17.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., March 16.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Peebles and Harbaugh Streets, 3:30 p. m., March 13.
Sharon: Sharon High School Auditorium, Case Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 17.

Texas

Dallas (Third Church): Church Edifice, 4419 Oak Lawn Avenue, 2 p. m., and 8 p. m., March 13.

Washington

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 18.
Hoquiam: Church Edifice, Seventh and L Streets, 8 p. m., March 19.
Okanogan: Avalon Theater, 3 p. m., March 13.
Snohomish: High School Auditorium, Avenue D and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 14.
Tacoma (auspices Society, Lake Steilacoom): Lakewood Theater, Lakewood Community Center, Gravelly Lake Drive, 8 p. m., March 15.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1541 North Prospect Avenue, 3 p. m., March 13.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on March 13, April 3, 10, May 1, 8; also shorewave station W1XAL, 10:15 a. m., 15.13mc, and 7 p. m., 6.04mc; on April ., May 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on April 3, May 1.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 13, 20 27.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 20, April 17, May 15.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc on April 3, May 1.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on March 13, 27, April 10, 25, May 8, 22.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on March 20, April 3, 17, May 1, 15.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc on March 27, April 24, May 22.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 13 20, 27; April 3, 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientists, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on April 3, May 1.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 10, 17, 24, 6.07mc; on March 13, 20, 27; April 3.

French Airliner Crashes In India With 7 Aboard

NEW DELHI, India, March 7 (AP)—Three French passengers and the four-man screw of an Air France airliner were killed today when the plane crashed in flames near Datia, capital of the native state of that name in central India.

A rescue party, including the Prime Minister of the State, went to the scene, but all aboard had been trapped in the flaming wreckage. The plane, in the regular service between Hanoi, French Indo-China, and Paris, crashed after taking off from the town of Dum Dum in Bengal. It left Calcutta last night west bound.

Hungary Launches Vast Rearmament Despite Treaties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, March 7—The Government has taken advantage of the European situation to free Hungary of the most restrictive military clauses in the Treaty of Trianon.

The step was not taken in the dramatic manner in which Germany renounced the Versailles Treaty, but by a quiet announcement of a five-year economic plan in which the chief item is rearmament.

Before Dr. Koloman Daranyi, the Premier, launched into a detailed exposition of his new program in a speech in the city of Györ Saturday, he reminded his hearers that the "representatives of Austria and Italy on the occasion of the recent conference with the Rome Protocol States in Budapest had declared anew that their Governments recognize the complete equality of Hungary in the matter of armaments. They also find it in place to emphasize the necessity of bringing this principle to realization as soon as possible."

To Increase Air Force

Dr. Daranyi then explained how the Little Entente States—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania—had year after year increased their armaments by means of extraordinary expenditure, thus making Hungary more defenseless than ever. In view of this, the Premier announced that Hungary would immediately begin a vast plan for rearming and expressly stated that the air force would be built up.

Directly and indirectly the greater part of a billion pengoes—about $200,000,000—is to be invested in the Army. From now on, therefore, Hungary will openly ignore the military part of the peace treaties.

Hungary intends to amass weapons, to buy airplanes, build roads, improve its railroad lines, and enlarge its river fleet with as much vigor as its great and smaller neighbors. This step is expected to decrease the Little Entente's influence in the center of Europe.

In his speech, Dr. Daranyi emphasized Hungary's friendly relations with Italy, Austria, Poland, and Germany, and stated that improvement in relations with the Little Entente could come only if Hungary's minorities in those states are guaranteed better treatment. He added significantly that in this respect Hungary's patience should not be abused.

To Promote Agriculture

The Premier admitted that Hungary has a Jewish problem and stated that it will be solved in an orderly and legal way by restricting the influence of Jews in the business and cultural life of Hungary. He also promised to hasten land reforms and aid for the poorer agricultural populations.

The Government is planning these measures against the Jews and against enormously rich landlords so as to take the wind out of the sails of the extreme National Socialist agitators, who are having a formidable success in stirring up the Hungarian masses against rich Jews and land magnates.

A billion pengoes is to be used on this program. Though this is much more than the whole annual State budget, inflation will not be permitted, but, on the contrary, Dr. Daranyi promised to guard the peoples' savings.

Six hundred million pengoes, he said, will come from a special property tax that may be paid in 10 yearly installments, and the remaining 400,000,000 through credit operations.

These developments are held to show an increase of German-Italian influence in central Europe.

Bukharin Denies Espionage; Woman Tells of 1918 Plot

MOSCOW, March 7 (AP)—Nicholas Bukharin steadfastly refused today to admit any personal share in espionage for foreign powers as part of a confessed plot against the Soviet regime.

The former editor of Isvestia, Government newspaper, accepted responsibility, however, for any spying that his subordinates may have done, whether Japanese, German or British.

Meanwhile, Barbara Yakovleva, one-time woman chief of the Cheka, or Secret Police, was called to the stand in the treason trial to tell what she knew about an attempt to assassinate Lenin in 1918 for insisting on a separate peace with Germany.

She was brought from prison as were Valerian Osinsky, Ex-Minister to Sweden, and three former leaders of the Social Revolutionary Party, witnesses with her.

Madame Yakovleva, like Bukharin, was a close associate of Lenin in the early stages of the revolution. Only last year she occupied for a time the post of Commissar of Finance, from which she went to prison.

Opposed Brest-Litovsk Treaty

Bukharin, she said, was the ideological leader of a group within the Moscow inner circle of the Communist Party in 1918. At a meeting of the group in February, 1918, a certain Stukoff proposed a resolution against signing the Brest-Litovsk treaty (Russia's separate peace with Germany, concluded in 1918).

Stukoff said at that meeting, according to Madame Yakovleva:

"We should not stop before arresting Lenin, Stalin and Sverdloff, if they continue to insist on their line, and destroying them."

Madame Yakovleva said she was unable to attend that meeting, being in Leningrad, but that Stukoff told her later he acted on Bukharin's instructions. This was confirmed to here, she said, by Bukarin, who ordered the minutes of the meeting destroyed in May, 1918.

At this point Bukharin interjected:

"Under no circumstances did we speak of killing them."

Puts Blame on Trotsky

He declared that Leon Trotsky, now exiled in Mexico, was "the real instigator and leader" of plots against the Soviet régime.

"As one of the leaders," he added, "I am responsible for everything, but as far as concrete things are concerned I believe it is necessary to say the Trotskyists were the leading forces in the sharpness of the struggle and criminal activity."

Referring to Trotsky's alleged negotiations with Germany, in which he was said to have promised the Ukraine to Germany, Bukharin said he had derived the impression that "Trotsky carried on these negotiations not as a member of a plot but as boss of a Soviet country with which he could do as he liked."

[Trotsky, former Commissar of War, was banished from Russia in January, 1928.]

Bukharin said that he objected to the Trotsky plan, nevertheless, and considered having Karl Radek, journalist now in prison, write Trotsky that he was "going too far and might compromise not only himself but all of us, and might cause failure."

Bukharin told of toying with the idea of seizing and arresting members of the Communist Party Congress in 1934, but this was abandoned because of fear it might arouse mass indignation.

Trotsky Wants Proof

MEXICO, D. F., March 7 (AP)—Leon Trotsky, former Bolshevist leader who was accused in Moscow's current treason trial of receiving more than $1,000,000 for "Trotskyite work," demanded from exile here March 5 that documentary evidence be brought to support the charge.

[A. P. Rosenholtz, a former Soviet Commissar of Foreign Trade and one of the defendants in the Moscow trial, testified Friday that Trotsky received more than $1,000,000.]

"I state categorically," the former Russian War Commissar said, "the only sum I have received from the Soviet Treasury since my banishment from Russia was $2,500 given me by a G. P. U. (Russian Secret Police) agent in Constinople for the livelihood of myself and my family."

He challenged Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, "and through him the Soviet Government," to launch "an immediate public investigation of the mythical million dollars."

Confessions 'Bought?'

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—Alexander Kerensky, exiled former head of revolutionary Russia, declared last night that confessions in Soviet treason trials are "bought" through the defendants' hope for leniency. He cited some one-time Soviet leaders who had confessed treason and escaped execution.

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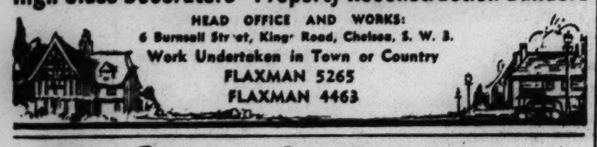
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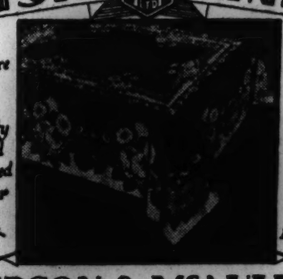
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cottage at Bantry Bay

By Hilda van Stockum

Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Six

As soon as school was over that day, Brigid and Michael started off to their secret cave with Bran. Michael wanted to explore the cave further and see what it looked like inside.

The children took great care to make sure they were not followed. They had come on the cave one Saturday when they had rambled into the hills, picking blackberries. They knew all would be up with their secret if even one of their schoolfellows found it out. They pretended

The Story So Far

Brigid and Michael, on their way from their home on Bantry Bay to Kenmare, Ireland, to deliver a young donkey their father had sold to Farmer Flynn, came on a gypsies' camp. They saw a gypsy ill-treating a poor, thin little dog, and Michael called to him to leave the creature alone. The gypsy told Michael that he could keep the dog if he wanted it. So he and Brigid took it along with them and named it "Bran" after Finn's magic dog. When they got back home again, they pleaded so eagerly to be allowed to keep Bran, that their father said he might stay if Michael would look after him.

to go in quite different directions at first and it took a long time before they reached the cave, what with stopping and listening and rubbing out their footprints. This time Brigid persuaded Bran to come into the cave with them, but the dog sniffed and whimpered and didn't seem happy at all.

In the flickering light of Michael's candle, the cave looked spooky, with deep shadows dancing in recesses and corners. The children walked on until the roof of the cave dropped lower and they had to crawl on hands and knees. The candle flame smoked and flickered, and wax dropped down on Michael's fingers and onto the floor.

"Come along. Last time I left me knife sticking in the ground after carving our names and I want to look for it," Michael called to Brigid.

"Bran's looking, too," remarked Brigid. The dog had been sniffing about the holes and corners for some time, scratching here and there and licking at the pebbles and stones he chanced to find. Now he suddenly started to dig into the ground with evident excitement, throwing up the sand between his hind legs.

"It wouldn't be down so far," said Michael. "I don't believe it's me knife he's looking for at all!" The children watched with interest as the dog dug deeper and deeper until his head disappeared into the hole.

They felt creepy and would have dragged Bran away, but the dog had reached what he was after and, from the way he tugged, it seemed to be something heavy. Brigid held her hands tightly before her eyes but Michael's curiosity got the better of his fears and he peered into the hole Bran had dug.

Bran's Discovery

"It's a box!" he cried. "Come and look, Biddy!" He pulled at the handle as he spoke and he and Bran unearthed a flat box.

"How old it looks, doesn't it, Brigid? It may have been lying here for hundreds of years. It isn't locked properly. Give me a stick, Bridy, I'm thinking I'll be able to open it right here!"

"Why wouldn't ye use your knife?" asked Brigid slyly, holding her hand behind her back.

"Did ye find it?" cried Michael joyfully.

"I did then. Here it is." Brigid handed him his possession which had grown a little rustier but looked none the worse otherwise.

It was not difficult for Michael to pry open the lock which had grown weak in the years, and the children eagerly lifted the squeaking lid. Inside they found a bundle covered with rolls and rolls of mouldy, rotting linen which they carefully removed. At last they came upon layers of vellum, closely scribbled with ink, and loosely bound together.

"Oh, bah! Letters!" cried Brigid scornfully. "Old letters! Who wants them?"

"Whisht, ye never know," said Michael, fingering the pages and trying to read the words on it. "It's very old Irish. I'd like to know what's written here. Perhaps teacher can help us. They may be old tales that no one has ever heard of!"

"Old tales?" cried Brigid, changing her mind. "I'd be willing to listen to them."

"You would surely," said her brother.

"Listen!" whispered Brigid suddenly.

Fairy Music

Out of the bushes close by, came the sound of fairy music, or so it seemed. Gay silver notes trilled and tinkled swifter and merrier than a bird can sing, until Brigid's toes tingled for a dance. Bran cocked up his ears and darted into the bushes.

"I know who that is!" cried Brigid.

"So do I!" said Michael, taking up his box. The children followed Bran through the brushwood until they came to an open space where a little man sat with his back to a tree playing the flute. His clothes were so old they had lost their proper color and had taken a greenish tint as though covered with moss. His head had an elfin look with its pointed chin, round, apple-red cheeks, merry green eyes, and lock of sandy-colored hair. On his head he wore a pointed hat with round holes in it big enough so the birds could fly in and out and seek shelter when it rained. All round him rabbits and squirrels sat listening to his music but at the approach of the children they fled.

"Paddy!" cried Brigid, running to him. "Is it yourself again! Will ye stay awhile now?"

"Well, well! If it isn't Brideen and Michael," said the little man, jumping up. "And a welcome sight ye are to a traveler. Isn't this the gypsies' dog, as fat and happy as ye please?" He stooped to pat Bran who jumped up at him trying to lick his face and hands all at once and waving an ecstatic tail.

"He was that," explained Michael. "But now he is ours and his name is Bran."

The children didn't have to ask how Paddy the Piper knew the dog, for Paddy was supposed to know every creature in Munster, Leinster, and Connacht. He was always going up and down the highways and byways of Ireland, taking hospitality where it was offered and playing the tune to dances and weddings until the very birds in the bushes knew the sound of his steps.

"Will ye stay with us awhile now?" Brigid asked again, looking coaxingly into Paddy's merry face. His visits were so delightful and always much too short, she thought.

"I'd be glad to, if me pack didn't need refilling," said Paddy, pointing to the knapsack he carried on his back, which usually contained many fascinating articles to be sold on the road. "I just came by to see me mother and bring her a present. Then I'll be moving on to Bantry fair."

Michael still clasped his old box and he suddenly felt that Paddy was the very person to solve the mystery of the writing.

"Do ye know the old Irish, Paddy?" he asked.

"I do then," said Paddy proudly. "I know it so well that I can be hearing the Irish words this minute that a man was only thinking to himself four hundred years ago!"

Michael had to ponder that.

"You must know it then," he said, greatly impressed. "Maybe you can tell us the secrets that are in this box." He handed it to the piper.

Paddy opened the lid and carefully lifted out the yellow sheets of vellum. His eyes grew rounder and rounder and as green as emeralds as they roved over the closely written pages.

(To be continued next Monday)

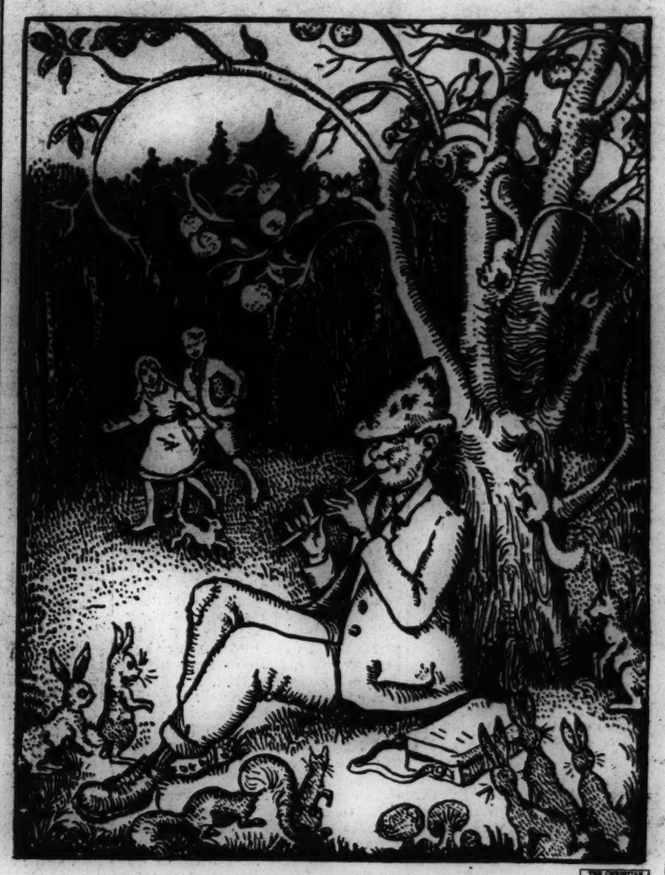
Brigid and Michael Had Rambled Into the Hills Picking Blackberries

March

March is knocking at the door
Shouting, "Come and play!
Pull your cap on warm and snug—
It's a windy day!

"Ice and snow and clouds are gone;
Skies are blue and bright.
Put away your tops and marbles.
Hurry—bring your kite!"

EVANTHA CALDWELL



A Little Man Sat With His Back to a Tree, Playing the Flute

Albert's Seaside Run

One spring morning Albert the Good, the little black engine, woke up at his usual hour, and had his usual breakfast of coal and then his usual polish. It looked as if it were going to be a usual day for him.

But two minutes before starting time, his driver came along with another man and said, "Yes, I'll gladly let you drive him, Cousin Thomas. It's a good thing for me you know all about engines, for I want to take my seven children for an all-day walk into the country."

"Oh," puffed Albert the Good to himself, "now I must be better than ever."

Every day the little black engine ran from a smoky town to the seaside, carrying children who wanted to dig in the sands and grown-up people who wished to buy fish in the market. He always enjoyed the run, but this morning he felt more joyous than ever, for it was early spring.

After a time Thomas, the driver, said to his fireman, "Hardly needs any driving, does he." And the fireman answered, "No, you can trust Albert the Good."

Albert's "Happy" Song

"Oh I am hap-py, hap-py, hap-py," sang Albert as he sped along, and the wheels of the carriages echoed, "Hap-py, hap-py, hap-py."

Then he ran into a big station and here Thomas said to the fireman, "I'd best get down and look to the couplings."

"Oh dear," thought Albert, "this will mean another wait." But as soon as Thomas had finished he dashed off again thinking, "How kind of the people on the platform to shout good-by like that!"

Once more he started his "happy" song, and had been running for a minute or two before he noticed that the carriage wheels behind him did not seem to be singing it too.

"Queer," he puffed, hurrying into a country station, where the signal suddenly slipped to "Stop!"

"Oh bother!" he exclaimed. "It ought to know that I have no time to stay and talk in the morning!"

Just then the station master stepped forward.

"Where are you running your engine to?" he asked Thomas.

Thomas looked puzzled.

"Engine, sir?" he said. "This is the 10.20 train to the seaside."

For Lack of a Coupling

"Oh no," said the station master. "You left that in the last town. They've just telephoned to say so!"

And then Albert the Good, Thomas the driver, and the fireman all thought, "So that's what the shouts on the platform meant!"

It was quite true—the little engine had never been re-coupled to his carriages at the town station, and had left the passengers sitting on the rails while he rushed off alone.

"Oh I hope they'll let me go back," he puffed in distress, and as soon as he had been turned around he sped along saying to himself, "Hur-ry, hur-ry, hur-ry."

"I must take the blame for this," he thought, "because Thomas is only a strange driver."

So he rushed, quicker and quicker, till he finally arrived at the seaside station with exactly a quarter of a minute to spare. And when all the children had gone to dig, and the grown-ups were buying fish, he began to feel happy again.

The Lonely Elf

There was once a lonely elf who lived in the middle of a wood. He cooked his own meals, and darned his own clothes, and tidied his house. Nobody ever brought him a letter, or said, "Good morning! How are you today?"

If ever it rained, and a brother elf passing through the wood knocked on his door for shelter, he pulled down the blind and waited till the brother elf had gone by. Then he growled and rumbled away in a dreadful fashion asking himself what he had to do with visitors, an elf who could cook his own meals, and darn his own clothes, and tidy his house?

Now the curious thing about this elf was that he could not tell one color from another. It wasn't that he mistook red for blue, and blue for red, but he thought that everything he saw was black, or grey, or sometimes white. And stranger still, he had no idea that he was different in any way from other elves.

Now, one day the lonely elf found that he had nothing left to eat in his larder. The squirrels had collected the nuts as they fell in the wood, and the birds had taken all the berries, and the rabbits had eaten up the juicy herbs that grew by the river.

Cousin Red Jacket

Well, he thought and he thought, and when he had finished thinking he saw nothing for it but to go to Cousin Red Jacket, and ask if he could give him something to eat, until the nuts and berries should grow again and he had chased the rabbits away from the river with his long poker.

Cousin Red Jacket lived in a tiny, thatched cottage which he kept very clean and bright, and because he loved colors he grew many beautiful flowers in his garden. He had a pleasant smile for everybody, and held himself very straight. He was planting turnips for the winter when the lonely elf arrived, and he looked up in surprise when he saw him at the gate.

'Why, good morning!" he called.

The lonely elf blinked hard in the sunshine, for Cousin Red Jacket lived at the edge of the wood where the sun shone freely. All other elves lived there too, for they thought the wood was damp, and dark, and horrible.

The lonely elf grunted.

"I want some food," he said. "There is none left in there," and he jerked his finger in the direction of his home.

"I should think not, indeed," said Cousin Red Jacket, cheerfuly.

He packed up a bundle of vegetables at once and placed a pink rose on the top.

"What is that nasty black thing doing?" said the other rudely.

"Black?" echoed Cousin Red Jacket. "Pink, you mean. It's a rose. It smells very nice, and I thought it might brighten up your home."

"Humph," said the lonely elf, who thought it very strange that Cousin Red Jacket should see anything different about the flower. What did "pink" mean, anyway? And why did Cousin Red Jacket look so pleased about it all?

So the lonely elf stumped off angrily without even saying "thank you."

The Lavender Bushes

He went back home with a puzzled look on his wrinkled face, and all the time he was cooking the vegetables, and darning his clothes, and tidying the house, he couldn't help thinking about that rose.

Next week he went to Cousin Red Jacket again for more food, but with never so much as a "please" or "thank you." Just as he was leaving Cousin Red Jacket said, "Come and see my lavender bushes."

The lonely elf stared hard at the bushes, and then even harder at Cousin Red Jacket who was smiling very broadly.

"Are they pink?" he said.

"Why, bless you no!" cried the other. "They are what they are called—lavender!"

So the lonely elf stumped all the way back to his home in the middle of the wood looking more puzzled than ever. He ate his vegetables, and darned his clothes, and tidied his house, and all the time he thought of the rose and the lavender bushes, and of Cousin Red Jacket who was so pleased with his garden. It would be nice to see colors, he told himself, if they made you friendly like Cousin Red Jacket, and your back straight instead of all hunched up.

Next week he called on Cousin Red Jacket once more. He happened to be out, but he had left a basket ready packed with shining vegetables on the door-step, and on the top of the vegetables rested a pink and white daisy—only it seemed grey to the lonely elf.

A Different World

He picked up the basket gladly with one hand, and with the other set down a few mushrooms he had specially gathered on the way for Cousin Red Jacket. Then he hurried off down the path.

Well, he got as far as the garden gate, and then he simply had to rub his eyes for all he was worth. He rubbed, and he rubbed, and he rubbed them, but for all that he couldn't help seeing that the grass was green instead of black, and the sky was blue instead of grey, and the sun was golden instead of white. He danced a funny dance before he realized how straight his back was, and then he sang and ran all the way home.

"Oooh!" he cried when he saw how dark it was in the middle of the wood. "Bah," he sighed, thinking how lonely it seemed, and "Oh dear," he sobbed when he got back, remembering the sunny meadow where Cousin Red Jacket lived.

So he packed up his things in a great hurry, and shut up his home, and put a notice board, "To Let," beside the door.

Then he bought a nice new cottage at the edge of the wood where the singing birds came. From his window he could see the green grass, and the blue sky, and the golden sun, and the happy elves coming and going.

"What a different world it is, to be sure" he said to himself again and again, beaming with satisfaction. "Who would have thought it?"

Anticipation

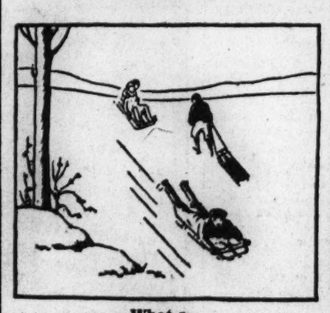
The crocus, asleep,
Dreams thus and so—
What fun 'twill be
To poke one's head,
Suddenly,
Through a blanket of snow!

LE BARON COOKE

The New Sled Carries a Passenger

"Tink! Tinkle! Tank!" sang the bell on Jamie's Christmas sled. The little song was as gay and as bright as the red paint on the sled's smooth back. It was as gay and bright as the plans Jamie was making as he stepped along.

For it had snowed the night before. When Jamie had looked out of his window the first thing that morning a beautiful new world lay



What a—

before him. The garden was hidden under a soft white blanket.

"Now I can slide on the hill!" Jamie started a plan right then.

"I'll wear my boots and snowsuit," he told his mother at breakfast. And now as he walked along Jamie was still making plans.

"I will lie down on my sled and steer it with my hands instead of the rope. That is what the other boys do," thought Jamie.

For Jamie's old sled had not been a coasting sled. He had had to use a rope and steer it with his feet. But this new sled had handles in front. He used the rope on this sled only to pull it where he wanted to take it.

Jamie was feeling very happy and grown up with this fine new sled. "Tink! Tinkle! Tank!" the bell sang.

There were other boys and girls on the hill when Jamie came to it. He called many "Hello's!" and waved his hand many times. Then came the long climb to the top of the snowy hill.

Step, step, slip, step. It made Jamie puff but it was fun.

"Tink! Tinkle! Tank!" sang the bell when they reached the top at last.

Jamie stood looking about for a minute. The world was very beautiful from this high place. The sun made the snow shine like so many fallen stars.

And now the time had come for his first slide down the hill. Jamie put his cap down over his ears and pulled on his red mittens. But just as he was ready to flop down on the sled a little shadow on the snow made him look up.

A little boy stood beside him.

"Shall I give you a push?" asked the little boy.

Jamie looked around him. The little boy did not have any sled.

Ride—

"Aren't you sliding?" Jamie asked.

"No. I broke my sled this morning. But I will push you."

Jamie stood for just a minute thinking about that picture of himself sliding on his stomach and steering at last, just as the large boys did. Then he let that picture go and said to the little boy beside him:

"My sled is large enough for two if we sit up and slide. Shall we ride together?"

The stars in the snow were no brighter than the stars that came into the little boy's eyes when he answered Jamie.

"Oh, that would be fine," he smiled.

They climbed onto the shiny red back of Jamie's sled.

"Tink! Tinkle! Tank!" sang the little bell as they pushed off.

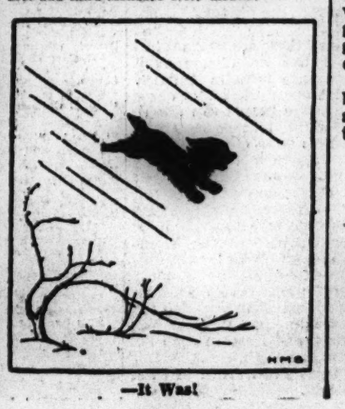
What a ride it was! Down the hill was only half of that ride. For the sled with two little boys on its back was heavy and it held to the ground. So when they reached the foot of the hill it went right on for a long way.

"See how far Jamie's new sled goes," someone called.

It was a happy afternoon. Up and down the two little boys went, pulling the sled up to earn their ride down again. And although Jamie had many rides alone after that he always remembered how much like flying it was that first time he rode his Christmas sled.

"It was twice as much fun because there were two of us," he told his mother.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)



—It Was!

Laela Lives In Samoa

Laela was a little Samoan girl, with light brown skin and great dark eyes. She lived near the town of Apia, in Samoa, a group of beautiful volcanic islands situated in the blue waters of the South Pacific Ocean. The forests on the islands were thick with luxuriant, tropical growth. The trees towered upward towards the sky and the flowers of heavy fragrance and bright colors, grew abundantly.

In her simple native dress of "tapa" cloth, with gay blossoms of the hibiscus flower in her smooth curly brown hair, Laela often went down to the beach to watch the surf break white against the coral rocks, the blue waters filled with fish, pink, yellow and blue, darting here and there.

A House Without Sides

Laela lived in a beautiful hut, built on a stone terrace. All the houses in the villages of Samoa were round or oval, with dome shaped tops, beautifully fashioned in varied designs. Laela's father had built their tiny house from palm trunks without using a single nail. These unusual huts known as "fale" have thatched roofs of palm, or pandanus, leaves, and large pillars or posts which support the roof.

The sides are left open, although curtains of woven leaves are lowered during a rain storm, or when the sun is extremely hot. The floors within the little house were of coral, and kept spotlessly clean. There is no furniture, and Laela helped her mother weave mats for the family to sit upon.

Laela's mother cooked the meals for the family out of doors. There were no dishes at all so the household tasks were very light. Laela herself knew how to cook fish in leaves, and prepare it so nicely that it could be eaten daintily with the fingers. She also knew how to cook breadfruit. Often she went into the forest with her father to gather coconuts, from which the sweet milk was extracted. Sometimes she brought home great bunches of rich ripe bananas.

Making Tapa Cloth

Laela helped her mother make lava-lava, or tapa cloth. She gathered the bark of the mulberry tree and by beating it together reducing it to the pulp from whith the cloth was made. Sometimes she worked with the coconut fibre to make mats or panels, which she painted in gay colors and designs.

Laela delighted in learning handicraft work and beautiful weaving and carving. She gathered the long strands of seaweed, strewn by the ocean upon the beach, and wove a pretty mat for home usage. She liked to create floral designs and paint them upon the fans made from the palm leaves. She liked music too, and often danced and sang happily in Samoan rhythm. Above all she enjoyed the long peaceful days surrounded by the gentle murmur of the sea, and the sweet perfume of the multi-colored flowers.

The Wind

I saw the wind last night!
He wore a cloak of blue.
He walked the skies,
And where the white stars grew,
He stopped . . . and gathered two,
And wore them in his hat,
Like buttons . . . round and bright!
I saw the wind last night.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.

Amerks May Be Club to Watch in Coming Play-Offs—Titles to Big Green Teams

Americans May Supplant Canadiens as 'Upset' Team

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Since Canadiens clinched a place in the coming Stanley Cup play-offs, this writer has looked upon them to provide any anti-climax upset that might come. Now there is some doubt created in which another team looms in the distance—Americans. Their record during the late stages of the race is worthy of consideration.

Americans are only one point below Canadiens for second place in the International section of the National Hockey League standing, as a result of last night's victory over their intra-city rivals, Rangers, 3-1. They have won 6, tied 4 and lost only 2 in their last 12 games. Amerks may prove a so-called "money" team, being made up of experienced veterans who can use guile and wile in the pressure of championships.

Dutton's Men Here Tomorrow

Tomorrow night Red Dutton will bring his star-spangled crew to the Garden and the visitors will be a much happier aggregation than they were in their last visit here. At the time the Amerks were wallowing in the depths of a losing streak and seemingly were getting nowhere rapidly. Today the Dutton team is cocky, confident, and set to go places.

That victory of Americans over the Rangers last night proved a helpful factor to the Bruins, who lost their second-straight game when beaten by Detroit, 4-3. Had Rangers won they would have pulled up to within two points of the locals for first place in the American group standing.

Leafs Hold First

Toronto Maple Leafs took a firm hold on first place in the Canadian group by defeating the Maroons on Saturday night, 2-0, and then they swept into Montreal yesterday to whip Canadiens 6-3, before 10,500, the season's largest N. H. L. crowd in that city. The other game played last night saw the Chicago Black Hawks stay out in front of Detroit by overwhelming the drifting Maroons, 7-1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Big Nels Stewart, who sported a Bruin uniform for a couple of years, hopes to score his 300th major league goal here tomorrow night . . . He scored No. 299 against Rangers last night . That was the first victory the Amerks have gained against Rangers this season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Americans have more experienced Stanley Cup players than any other club in the circuit . . . Art Chapman, Hooley Smith, Ching Johnson, Nels Stewart, Red Beattie and Johnny Sorrell have tasted many play-off struggles—when with other teams . . . Mel Hill will be on right wing in place of Roy Goldsworthy for the Bruins.

Reaching the Rafters and Sky for Honors

Ray Lambert of Lebanon, N. H.
Won Class A Jumping Honors in Berlin Winter Carnival With a Leap of 218.3 Feet Over Week End

By a Staff Photographer
Bill Harding of Yale
Won Pole Vault in I. C. A. A. A. A. Indoor Track and Field Meet at Madison Square Garden Saturday

Sporting Around the Hub

Word received early this afternoon from the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League to the Boston Olympics reveals that four members of the local club have been invited to play in an all-star game at Sherbrooke on either March 27 or April 3. The players are Bob Jeremiah, George Ford, Paul Guibord, and Junie Stubbs. Each player will receive a shield inscribed with his name. Also, the winning team will be presented a pewter mug, inscribed with the participants' names.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amateur hockey fans are assured of at least two more games this week end with the Boston Olympics scheduling the Concordia six of the Montreal Senior group for the Boston Garden next Saturday night and Sunday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon the local club made it two straight over their Canadian rivals, Granby, by a score of 5 to 3. The Olympics won the first game of this present series last Wednesday night, in overtime, 8 to 7.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern's basketball team wound up its season last Saturday night by upsetting the strong and highly-favored Connecticut State quintet, 45 to 40. The victory broke a string of six losses for the Huskies, and was the first defeat administered to the Staters in 19 starts.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympia Billiard Academy will be the scene of the first annual New England championship tournament, beginning Monday evening, March 14. Johnny Mills of Medford present New England champion, and "Babe" Langley, Lynn titleholder, are scheduled to meet in the first match.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's annual hoop tourney is set for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. The eight teams selected to compete include Lynn English, Weymouth, Quincy, Chelsea, Lowell, Rindge, Medford, New Bedford, and Attleboro.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Onslow has signed to manage the Bees' farm, the Hartford Baseball Club. Onslow, who played major league baseball with Detroit and Washington, managed the Columbia, S. C., club of the Southeastern League last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Herbert O. "Fritz" Crisler, former Princeton grid coach and now Michigan's new mentor, will be the chief speaker tomorrow a an informal luncheon to be given in his honor by the University of Michigan Club of Boston.

♪ ♪ ♪

Everett S. Litchfield's curling rink from The Country Club won the Stockton Cup bonspiel at Clyde Park yesterday by defeating Maj. Bob Whyte's four from Quebec, 13 to 11. It was the third victory in four years for the home club.

No Record This Time

BALTIMORE, March 7 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, hailed as "the world's fastest miler," came from behind Saturday night to win the Governor's mile before 5,000 spectators at the University of Maryland-Fifth Regiment Indoor Games and remain unbeaten this season. The Kansas express came up in the last of the eight laps after trailing most of the way and finished ahead of his New York Curb Exchange teammate, Archie San Romani, Mason Chronister, of Maryland, and Gene Venzke of the New York A. C., in that order.

American Hockey Association
Tulsa 6, Wichita 0.
St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1.
St. Louis 4, Minneapolis 4.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Brooklyn Dodgers purchase First Baseman Dolph Camilli from the Phillies for Eddie Morgan and cash estimated at $60,000.

NEW YORK—Columbia retains I.C.4-A track and field team championship with 27 points to Manhattan's 24; Ben Johnson sets 6.2 record for 60-yard dash; Howie Borck, Manhattan, upsets New York U.'s Jim Herbert in 600 in record time of 1:12.

BALTIMORE — Glenn Cunningham beats Archie San Romani in 4:15 mile at University of Maryland-Fifth Regiment track and field games; Charlie Beetham wins "Oriole 660" in 1:22.7; Allan Tolmich captures 70-yard high hurdles.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Indiana captures two-mile relay in 7:49.5 and distance medley in 10:14 to set new records in Illinois Relays; William McLane, Southeast Missouri Teachers, takes "all-around" competition.

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Big Six indoor track title goes to Nebraska for third straight year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Johnny Revolta downs Chandler Harper, 75 to 77, to win 18-hole playoff for top money in St. Petersburg open golf.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Kathryn Hemphill beats Mrs. Jane Cothran Jameson on nineteenth hole to win Florida East Coast tourney.

PHILADELPHIA — William Slack and Hunter Lott win National squash racquet doubles championship by defeating fellow Philadelphians Don Strachan and A. Willing Patterson, 12—15, 15—10, 15—11, 15—10.

ENGELBERG, Switzerland—Emile Allais, France, captures combined downhill and slalom world's skiing championships by placing second in each event for combined low total time of 3:07.3; Rudolph Rominger, Switzerland, and James Coutet, France, win men's slalom and downhill individual titles as Lisa Resch, Germany, and Christel Cranz, Germany, capture women's crowns in downhill and slalom, and latter takes women's combined title; U. S. women's team finishes fourth.

STOWE, Vt.—Ulrich Beutter, Bavaria, wins U. S. combined downhill and slalom ski championship by three-point margin over Dick Durrance, Dartmouth, defending champion.

BERLIN, N. H.—Warren Chivers, Dartmouth, captures combined slalom and jumping competition at Berlin Winter Carnival, placing fourth in jumping, which is won by Ray Lambert, Lebanon, N. H.

NEW YORK—Don McNeill defeats Frank Bowden, 9—7, 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, and wins National indoor tennis championship; Virginia Hollinger upsets Katharine Winthrop, Boston, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3, to capture women's title.

EVANSTON, Ill.—Perdue defeats Northwestern, 42-39, to take Big Ten basketball title.

NEW ORLEANS — Louisiana State, with three individual titles and 24 points, wins Southeastern Conference boxing championship.

BRADENTON, Fla. — Thom Cooper, Kansas City motorboat racer, registered the highest speed for outboards in the fourth annual Manatee River Regatta. Finishing first in all three heats of the Class X race, Cooper averaged 49.505 miles per hour in the first round.

LEXINGTON, Va.—Washington and Lee scores in every event to take Southern Conference swimming title.

BATON ROUGE, La.—Georgia Tech whips Mississippi, 58-47, to take Southeastern Conference basketbal title.

RALEIGH, N. C.—Duke whips Clemson, 40-30, for Southern Conference basketball championship.

BRUNSWICK, Maine — Roger Dunbar, a former Portland High School swimming star, now a Bowdoin College freshman, won the National A. A. U. junior 150-yard backstroke title in a surprise performance here.

RYE, N. Y.—Joe Bree, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and Helen Bahill, defending champion from Brooklyn, won the men's and women's senior titles in the anual indoor tri-state speed-skating competition, sponsored by the Middle Atlantic Skating Association.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The Canadian Royal Military College hockey team nosed out Army, 1 to 0, Saturday in a bitterly-fought renewal of this long-standing rivalry.

Two Penn Players Completing Three Years on Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—When Pennsylvania concludes its basketball season with Princeton next Saturday night, the game will mark the final appearance on the Palestra court of two players who have contributed considerable to the success of the sport at the Red and Blue institution.

Robert E. Dougherty, captain of this year's team, and Roy A. Menzel are the two veterans of three years of competition who will make their last bid as college players against the Tigers. The first-named has been a regular forward for the past three seasons and the second has played center for the same length of time.

Dougherty a Halfback

Dougherty, a halfback on the varsity football squad for three seasons, has the unique distinction of having scored at least one field-goal in every game he has started on the Palestra Court. Only once, at Columbia, several weeks ago, when he played only part of the game because of a knee injury, has Dougherty failed to score at least one field-goal per game in eight years of prep and college play.

Menzel, while not as prolific a scorer as Dougherty, is regarded as one of the best centers in the eastern intercollegiate league. Last year he was selected by the league coaches as the outstanding center.

In addition to his activity on the court, Menzel is president of his class and an officer in more than a dozen undergraduate organizations.

Two other players who have been members of this year's team who will graduate in June are Raymond A. Stanley and William Kozloff.

Substitute Two Years

For two years Stanley acted as a substitute guard and forward. This year he won a regular position. Kozloff was a substitute last season and a regular for the early part of this season. He captained the varsity soccer team last fall.

Kilmarnock Upsets Celtics

GLASGOW, March 7 (AP)—Kilmarnock created a major surprise Saturday by defeating the Celtics 2-1 in the feature match of the Scottish Football Cup third round. Another upset saw Partick Thistle bow 2-1 to Raith Rovers, second division runaway leaders.

Southern Pick-Ups

Bobby Reis a Certainty

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 7—Bobby Reis is one Boston Bee who need not be concerned about the regularity of pay checks this approaching season. Under the Stengel plan, the pitcher-infielder-outfielder has a permanent locker in the Beehive clubhouse.

Last year Reis rescued the Bees in several emergencies. Along with his daily chore of pitching in batting practice, and taking an occasional relief assignment, Bobby was pinch runner, pinch hitter, left fielder, center fielder and first baseman at various times.

On April 19 in Boston against the Phillies, the St. Paul hustler pulled on a fielder's glove and roamed in left. Four days later he did the same stunt at the Polo Grounds twice in the same series. Through May, June and July he alternated between pinch hitting and running, and on Aug. 4 again appeared in left field. Later the same month he relieved a mate on the mound and filled in for injured Elbie Fletcher in a pair of double-headers with Chicago and St. Louis. These were the only games Elbie missed all season.

Spelled Di Maggio

When Vince Di Maggio was at the depth of his batting slump in mid-September, Reis patroled center field. He stayed there for 13 games, and it looked for a while as if Di Mag never would get back his job. Jumping in and out of the lineup in 42 National League contests, Bob managed a .247 batting average. At one stage of the race he went as high as .294, which is deserving of a pat on the back when one considers that his first base hit did not come until July 11.

Manager Casey Stengel, before leaving for this spring training camp several weeks ago, announced his desire to keep Reis on the pitching staff. Remembering the effectiveness Bobby showed one season with Brooklyn, Casey even predicted a possible starting berth for the St. Paul boy. But with early days of training now written in the books, the new Bees' pilot admits he is still undecided about Bob's future.

"I'll tell you one thing, though," Stengel remarked in a recent press conference, "You can bet there'll be room some where for him on this club. I like Bobby. Always have. He's a hustler. You don't have to watch him every minute. He'll give you 100 per cent on and off the field.

Utility Value

"I'd like to let Bob settle on the pitching staff, but he's a valuable utility man and I may need him there more than I do in the box. Our pitching is outstanding, but our reserve strength is not. Reis is the type of player who always keeps in shape, whether playing regularly or not, which is a requirement of every first class utility player."

♪ ♪ ♪

From a distance, it does not seem fair to Reis to have him bouncing back and forth between the infield, outfield and mound, but Bob would rather play baseball than eat and if Stengel gives him that utility job, that will be good enough.

♪ ♪ ♪

Brooklyn kept strings on Reis for several years because they thought he would develop into a third baseman. Unfortunately, however, he has never prospered by regular duty.

♪ ♪ ♪

No man here in the Boston training camp is more willing than Reis. Al Lopez may rival Bob, but not surpass him. If the former Dodger third base prospect could hit, Stengel would station him either at third or in left field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Incidentally, the Bees' 1938 third sacker will be picked from among Reis, Gilly English, Harl Haggert, Bob Kahle, Eddie Mayo and possibly Cuccinello, depending on the individual.

Dorothy Jones Wins Title

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 7 (AP)—Dorothy Jones of Denver, Colo., defeated Mrs. John Rogers of Winnipeg, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final round of the Bermuda Women's Open Golf championship Saturday. Miss Jones was 2 up at the end of the first 18 holes.

Exhibition Baseball
Giants 6, Athletics 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Walter Hagen, veteran of all Ryder Cup series, named captain of United States team to meet England abroad in June.

Three Years Ago

Sir Malcolm Campbell broke world speed records for automobiles, averaging 276.816 m. p. h. in his Bluebird at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Jack Wilson Out to Take the No. 1 Pitching Spot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 7—In the American League pennant campaign that will soon get under way, as the Red Sox struggle to regain their place in the sun, Jack Wilson of Portland, Ore., figures to hold a prominent spot.

The season of 1937 saw the arrival of Joe Cronin's "strong boy." After two years of very ordinary pitching, the Portland youth suddenly climbed to the front of the Red Sox mound corps, and today is hustling into shape with the intention of taking over that No. 1 hurling job at Fenway Park.

Bob "Lefty" Grove, the veteran from Lonaconing, Md., has reached the stage of his lengthy career where more rest is needed between starts, and it falls to Jack Wilson to step out and assume the position formerly occupied by the great left-hander.

Pitched in 51 Games

Wilson's development was not unexpected. Last spring here in Sarasota he seemed to do everything wrong on the mound, but when he cut loose with his "high hard one," he took on the appearance of a sensation. It took much coaching from Cronin, Moe Berg and Herb Pennock before Jack could be broken of his sandlot habits on the rubber.

During the 1937 race Wilson pitched in 51 games, including 221 innings, winning 16 and losing 10. His earned run average was 3.71—not outstanding, but fair enough. He saved several games in relief roles. Jack, because of his "arrival," became the work horse of the Sox pitching staff. Whenever Cronin needed a hurler in a tight spot, he generally called Wilson out of the bull-pen.

Jack Wilson, Iron Man of the Red Sox Pitching Staff in 1937, Winner of 16 Games, Who Is Expected to Bloom Into a 20-Game Winner in 1938

The value of Jack Wilson was apparent during the annual minor and major league meetings in Milwaukee and Chicago. In lobby trade rumors, the Portland boy's name was often mentioned. Detroit, in particular, was on his trail. But had Cronin completed a deal involving Jack, the Red Sox mound situation would be tragic.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wilson will bear watching at camp. Always a willing and ambitious worker, the success of last season may enthuse the young pitcher to a point where he will overdo his early conditioning.

Unlike a majority of pitchers, Wilson is a hitter. He once drove a home run into the center field bleachers at Fenway Park, a target many established sluggers have missed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack has been in organized baseball since 1930, and in '34 had an unsuccessful trial with the Athletics, under Connie Mack. The Red Sox took him from Syracuse in July, 1935. E. R.

Dartmouth Clinches Two 1938 League Championships

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	6	3	482	425	.727
Pennsylvania	6	5	420	416	.545
Cornell	6	5	459	464	.545
Harvard	5	5	350	371	.500
Columbia	5	5	402	377	.500
Yale	3	8	379	449	.273
Princeton	4	6	363	353	.400

Results March 5
Princeton 37, Harvard 20.
Pennsylvania 40, Columbia 33.
Cornell 60, Yale 36.

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Dartmouth's Indians, with the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title tied to the wigwam, can sit back and watch the battle for runner-up post in the circuit this week, with only Wednesday's Harvard game to disturb them.

This might have been the all-important game of the league's season. But Princeton whipped Harvard, 37 to 20, and eliminated the Crimson from the race. At the same time, Pennsylvania drubbed Columbia, 40 to 33, to end the Lions' bid and Dartmouth, in first place since early in the season, sneaked into its first title in three years. The Indians' record shows eight wins and three losses with one game to go.

While Princeton was embroidering its late-season surge with its third straight win against the baffled Harvards, and Penn was pushing Columbia out of the race, Cornell, harried by injuries since early in the season, handed Yale a 60-to-36 walloping and stayed in the race for second place.

Cornell, Columbia and Penn are all in the race, but the Lions have the advantage. They meet Princeton and Cornell at home and only Dartmouth has been able to beat them on their home court. Penn entertains Princeton Saturday night, in its last game, while the traditional Yale-Harvard meeting helps close the season Saturday night.

The week's most startling individual feat was Johnny O'Brien's rise to the top in league scoring. The Columbia star scored 30 points to take the lead from Will Thomas of Dartmouth. O'Brien has 113 points to Thomas' 112, while Anton Mischo of Penn has 104. It is a wide-open race for all three play this week.

International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League Standing
(Final)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
McGill	8	0	1	79	13	16
Queen's	8	0	3	47	33	16
Dartmouth	7	0	3	41	31	14
Toronto	6	1	3	46	34	13
Harvard	3	1	6	32	43	7
Princeton	2	1	7	28	45	5
Yale	2	1	7	31	44	5
Montreal	1	0	9	24	63	2

Results March 5
Yale 2, Harvard 2.
Dartmouth 3, Princeton 2.

Competition in both the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League and Quadrangular League came to a close for the season last Saturday night with Dartmouth's surprising sextet defeating Princeton, 3 to 2, to keep its undefeated record in this circuit intact, and Harvard dropping a 3-to-2 decision to Yale at the Boston Garden.

The Big Green, new champions of the Quad League, by virtue of Saturday night's victory were able to take undisputed possession of third place in the Three-I League. Toronto, because of an early season tie with Yale, was in fourth position with Harvard in fifth. Yale and Princeton have a three-point edge over Montreal for the sixth spot.

As far as the local season is concerned, college hockey is over. Harvard must play one more game with Yale, but this is scheduled for New Haven next Thursday night. The Crimson won the first game, 5 to 4, at Yale, and then the Eli came back Saturday night to force the series into a play-off.

Harvard appeared well on its way to victory at the end of the second period when Mechem and Patrick had given the Crimson a two-goal lead after a scoreless first stanza.

But the Yale boys roared back in the third period to wipe away the lead and then went in front never to be headed. The hero of the evening was Yale's Paul Gillespie, second-string center and a sophomore from Morristown, N. J. He scored all Yale's three markers and became the first Eli to register more than two goals since 1924 when Stew Scott sank four to lead the Yale six to a 6-to-1 triumph.

Dave Mittell, Harvard's Jayvee goalie who was called in for this series, was sensational in the nets despite Gillespie's three goals. In each case Mittell didn't have a chance on the Yale sophomore's shots.

Harvard Swimmers Meet Yale At New Haven Saturday Night

Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard	5	0	1.000
Yale	4	0	1.000
Princeton	4	1	.800
Columbia	2	3	.400
Dartmouth	1	3	.250
Navy	1	4	.200
Pennsylvania	0	6	.000

Results March 5
Harvard 52, Princeton 23.
Yale 51, Navy 24.

Harvard will journey to New Haven this coming Saturday night for its final swimming meet with Yale, who, until they met Harvard last year had won 156 consecutive dual meets. Even then Harvard only nosed them out by a scant two points.

After last Saturday night's meet at the Harvard Pool in which the Crimson trounced the highly-touted Princeton Tiger by the one-sided score, 52-23, the strong Eli team is the only one that stands a chance to oust Harvard from first place and the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League.

In the Harvard-Princeton splash the opening race of the program, the 300-medley relay, saw the breaking of a world record by the Princeton trio but it was thrown out as the umpire at the turn ruled that Van de Weghe did not touch, thus giving the race to the Harvard men who trailed by a good 10 yards.

As though to prove that they did not need five points garnered by a disqualification the Harvard natators went to work on the score board with a vengeance and took seven out of the nine first places. Capt. Charlie Hutter and Bill Kendall, the sensational sophomore from the "land down under," tied for scoring honors with two firsts each.

Three new records were made by Al Van de Weghe, Olympic backstroker, Haugh, the breaststroker, and Kendall in the 440-yard freestyle. In touring the 150-yard backstroke in 1:34.5 Van de Weghe established a new national intercollegiate record. The other two were a new pool and new Harvard record.

N. E. College Scores

Basketball
Cornell 60, Yale 33.
Dartmouth 45, Brown 40.
Rhode Island State 85, Providence 59.
Springfield 53, Worcester Tech 52.
Assumption 31, Lowell Textile 25.
Amherst 48, Williams 37.
Northeastern 45, Conn. State 40.
Princeton 37, Harvard 20.

Swimming
Harvard 52, Princeton 23.
Conn. State 44, M. I. T. 31.
Yale 51, Navy 24.
Williams 61, Amherst 14.
Dartmouth 49, Brown 26.
Boston University 58, W. P. I. 16.

Wrestling
Brown 22½, Tufts 9½.
Williams 30, Wesleyan 26, Amherst 23.
Yale 15, Harvard 11.
Springfield 24, M. I. T. 10.

Hockey
Dartmouth 3, Princeton 2.
Yale 3, Harvard 2.

Squash
Yale 5, Harvard 4.
Dartmouth 3, M. I. T. 2.

Boxing
Yale 5½, Cornell 2½.

Rifle
Yale 1,336, Harvard 1,225.

Polo
Harvard 13, Yale 5.

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	27	5	11	121	81	59
Rangers	25	5	13	135	83	55
Chicago	13	9	22	90	135	35
Detroit	10	11	22	84	116	31

Canadian Division

Toronto	22	8	13	128	109	52
Canadiens	16	11	16	109	115	43
Americans	16	10	15	91	85	42
Montreal	11	5	28	90	134	27

Result March 5
Toronto 2, Montreal 0.

Results March 6
Americans 3, Rangers 1.
Detroit 4, Boston 3.
Toronto 6, Canadiens 3.
Chicago 7, Montreal 1.

Pat Kelly to Run at Boston

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., March 7 (CP)—Pat Kelly, Newfoundland's champion long distance runner for the last five years, has been selected to represent this island in the Boston A. A. marathon.

I. I. I. League Hockey
Dartmouth 3, Princeton 2.
Yale 3, Harvard 2.

Big Ten Swimming
Iowa 54, Northwestern 28.

Three Champions Keep Their Titles

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Here are the champions crowned Saturday night in the I. C. A. A. A. A. indoor track and field meet at Madison Square Garden:

*60-Yard Dash: Ben Johnson, Columbia.
60-Yard High Hurdles: Ted Day, Yale.
600-Yard Run: Howard Borck, Manhattan.
One-Mile Run: Peter Bradley, Princeton.
Two-Mile Run: Robert L. Conkling, Manhattan.
One-Mile Relay: Pittsburgh.
Two-Mile Relay: Fordham.
Freshman Medley Relay: Holy Cross.
* 35-Pound Weight Throw: Irving Folwartshny, Rhode Island State.
16-Pound Shotput: Francis Ryan, Columbia.
Pole Vault: William Harding, Yale.
High Jump: Arthur Byrnes, Manhattan.
Broad Jump: Anson Perina, Princeton.
* Team: Columbia.

* Denotes retained title.

Mme. Henrotin Net Victor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 7 (AP)—Mme. Sylvia J. Henrotin of France defeated Mrs. Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York, 3—6, 10—8, 7—5, in the final round of the Bermudiana Hotel's Annual Invitation Tennis tournament Saturday. E. Freisenbruch of Bermuda defeated his brother, W. Freisenbruch, 3—6, 6—1, 6—0, in the men's finals.

Matmen To Go Abroad

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union will send a team of wrestlers to compete in a series of meets in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries next fall. The team will be selected from among winners and runners-up in the National A. A. U. championships at Lancaster, Pa., April 8-9.

Duke Court Champion

RALEIGH, N. C., March 7 (AP)—Duke University, five times a finalist since 1929, but never a champion, won the Southern Conference Basketball crown here Saturday night with a 40 to 30 victory over the Clemson Tigers.

Indoor Skating at Chicago

CLEVELAND, March 7 (AP)—W. P. Hodous, president of the Amateur Skating Union of the United States, announced that the National indoor ice skating championship will be held at the Arena in Chicago March 26 and 27.

Vines Defeats Perry

CLEARWATER, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Fred Perry, 6—2, 3—6, 6—4, Saturday, to widen his margin in their exhibition tennis tour. Vines now has won 17 matches to 13 for Perry.

Judge Stephen W. McKeever

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Judge Stephen W. McKeever, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National League, passed on early today.

Slim Sophomore Beats Cunningham's Old Mark

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 7 (AP)—A slim sophomore from Missouri stole the spotlight as the Nebraska Cornhuskers won their third straight Big Six indoor track and field championship with a total of 38 points. Kansas State and Missouri finished in a deadlock for second place with 23 points each. Kansas scored 20, Oklahoma 19, and Iowa State 9.

John Munski, the Missouri sophomore, ran a 4:19.2 mile, bettering the conference record set by the great Glenn Cunningham of Kansas in 1934. Cunningham's time was 4:20.23. The Kansas miler since has beaten that mark many times in other meets.

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White Nights in Tallinn

THREE towns, grown up around each other like so many shells round a kernel, such is Tallinn. The City of the Knights: the City of the Merchants: the City of the People. The fortress, high on its Dome, where the conquerors of old Eesti installed themselves, Danish, German, Swedish, Russian: the Hansa town that straggled up from the harbor to the Castle heights, merchants and craftsmen opening their booths in the plain to north and east, and where until the days of Nicholas II the bourgeois bargained and trafficked: the modern city, embued with the ardent hardworking enthusiasm of an adolescent republic.

Most cities of the Old World were formed in this manner; it is the special originality of Tallinn that it has perfectly preserved its initial "kernel," and the centuries have only drawn circles round it.

There is a beauty in Baltic skies that adds luster to anything beneath its blueness. Tallinn in summer sunshine is brilliant, laughing, romantic and flamboyant. Its spires and glittering domes pierce the brightness. The green trees and gay flowers, the shimmering waters of its bay, the whiteness of its houses, the red roofs picked out with their lines of whitewash, the pepper-pot towers and the market, all are decorative. It is almost too decorative; for the mise-en-scène is reminiscent of the theater and gives a sense of unreality in its very perfection. It needs the cold inhumanity of the snows, the pallor of the mists, or the wan smile of the "white nights" of the north to give one the key to the Tallinn of the past.

* * *

WALK IN TALLINN on a winter evening, when the streets are empty of passers-by, when the houses, shuttered and remote, seem to bar the wanderer from the warm community of mankind, when the snow is thick on the steep house roofs and the sleighs stand at the corners, drivers huddled against the cold, horses tossing their heads with a jingle of the bells on their high arched harness. Everything seems dreamlike in quality. Suddenly you look upwards at the Castle heights and see a weird unearthly city hanging as if in the clouds above you. Beautiful fantastic silhouette: lifted up seemingly above even the stars: a contrast of black and white, donjons, towers, ramparts with their crenellations, Baroque spires and Eastern domes, long rows of blind windows, classical façades of eighteenth-century palaces, scarcely glimpsed roofs and archways. In the dimness only a rare light shows from some unshuttered window in the dark mass of masonry. Above the level of the lights of the town, there is a seeming space—dim, snowy, mysterious—then, as your eyes lift themselves above this void, the presence of the modern city vanishes, and only the Gothic of long ago remains: the pepper-pot towers, the long line of snow-covered roofs, the high nave and long slender lines of St. Olaf's church, the sturdy masses of the guardian walls.

* * *

TO WALK THE Tallinn streets under the pale light of a white night of summer, is to enter again into an experience of the past. This time the outline of the old city is that of a medieval Book of Hours. Midnight strikes from the many churches; the sky is pale and clear; the light, diffused and shadowless, covers houses and churches, walls and towers in an effect of daylight which is yet strangely deprived of life and heart. It is like neither dawn nor twilight, this "white night" of high latitudes: comfortless and cold, it yet lends a weird and bizarre attraction to familiar streets and lanes.

Climb to the Castle heights and see the wonderful silhouette of Tallinn spread out, clear-cut like cardboard beneath. The massive houses of the Hansa merchants, with their carved doorways and tiled roofs, pierce the bleak sky with their sharply-angled façades. The narrow road winds tortuously, cobbled and uneven, between the towering walls of the ancient city defences. The many spires show up between the high walls; the arched vaulted passages display quiet squares and ancient trees; the minaret of the fourteenth-century Town Hall raises its bizarre head above the houses of its Place—custodian of seven centuries of civic life in archives and noble chestnut-panelled Burghers' Hall.

* * *

THE ROAD WINDS higher. Suddenly looms the immense threatening bulk of Pikk Hermann—donjon of the Citadel. Perhaps it is something in the planning of its proportions; perhaps something in its position, which makes of this ancient Guard Tower so terrifying a thing. Its history, far less tragic than that of the Tower of London or Stirling Castle, of Loches or a hundred others, has yet the peculiar power of awakening within the beholder a sense of dread. From the foot of Pikk Hermann, a path follows the edge of the cliff; behind one are the ramparts, starkly strong, on the other side a sheer drop into emptiness. Above are the castle walls, austere, unadorned, symbols of a tremendous instrument of power in past times, raised by adventurers of fortune in a desolation of bygone days.

On the summit of the Dome, a labyrinth of narrow cobbled lanes, with unexpected glimpses over the city far beneath from battlements and jutting walls, with quiet tree-shaded squares where the echo of one's feet is strangely loud in the peacefulness. Renaissance and Baroque palaces stand side by side; an ancient carved well-head emerges incongruously from a formal garden where, in this cold light, the outlines of the trees look like pasteboard in a stage scene. The ancient Gothic Domchurch of the nobles is only a stone's throw from the bizarre domes and cupolas of the giant Greek-Orthodox Cathedral, planted there in the days of the last Tsars; and hard by is the new Castle, sombre and plain.

Slowly, almost imperceptibly, warmth begins to creep into the stark heavens, and in the east the banners of the coming day begin to flaunt their colors. The white night is over; the brilliant clarity of a Baltic dawn sweeps over the sky, and as the gay laughing capital of the new Estonia makes its familiar curtsy, the past vanishes. The Book of Hours is closed again.

E. C. D.

Sea Voyage

I SHALL remember day as waves sun-spangled
Where the sun-path led,
And night will be a glimpse of three stars tangled
In a black net of rigging
Overhead.

E. S. L.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph © M. Best

THE GREATER GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL ALIGHTS

IT was the photographer's good fortune to spend a summer's night on a rocky island in the Atlantic. Its only inhabitants were sea-birds, chief of which was a colony of the Greater Great Black-backed Gulls. Magnificent great birds they are, with a stretch of six feet from tip to tip of wing.

It was a beautiful pure night with a full moon, which flooded the islands in a warm light and gave the great white birds a rosy tinge.

The sea was unusually calm. As the tide rose, it broke with a thump against the rocks; but towards morning it had subsided to a gentle murmur.

A seal paid a visit to the rocks during the night, barking a greeting as he passed by.

The huge gulls seem to express fully the essence of liberty. Their calm and unhurried movements give a wonderful sense of dignity and power. It is a beautiful sight to watch one come in from sea, moving quietly with that slow, powerful wing-beat of his. Dropping his feet, he lands on the top of a rock, holding his huge wings fully outspread for a few moments. Then, in a deliberate leisurely way, he folds them flat against his side. The veritable embodiment of liberty.

Balkan Tempo

ALTHOUGH it was early evening when we arrived in Zagreb, the warmth and vitality of sunset was still in the air. One felt it like an overtone from an active day, lingering in the quiet streets and over the shade trees in the lovely park. Even though it stood motionless, Zagreb hummed with a momentum which could not relax even in the early twilight. . . . Only a porter strained at his pushcart, and a taxi dashed for the station; only a few people sat quietly under the trees in the park, and a few straggled by on the street. Yet certainly the city breathed and was resonant with indwelling life.

When Notty and I stepped out on our hotel balcony, a slight breeze was blowing down from the mountains, cooling the streets and drawing the hidden people out of their flats and rooms. Already a crowd was surging up and down in the evening air, . . . but at a glance we saw that it was not the promenading of the French, nor of the Austrians, nor of the Italians, but a promenading distinctly Slavic. A pacing, self-absorbed, and expressive of human ferment.

We ran out into the street to join the promenaders. For two blocks we were swept along, only to be swept back those same two blocks. Again and again. How tirelessly and energetically they moved! . . .

There were tall, dark-eyed Serbian officers with their flowing black capes and silver-hilted swords. There were young Croatian officers in striking uniforms of pale blue and bright red trousers. There were handsome women in lovely, airy gowns. There was laughter, and an extravagance of perfume. From every side there was nodding, and bowing, and the lifting of hats. Everyone was promenading. There were clerks and housewives, maids and soldier boys. Not the aristocrats, not the diplomatic corps, not the society—but the people of Zagreb.—From "Portrait of a People," by DOROTHY ORR. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Finding the Little Fawns in the Forest

TO THIS day it is hard to understand how any eyes could have found them, they were so perfectly hidden. I was following a little brook, which led me by its singing to a deep dingle in the very heart of the big woods. A great tree lay across my path and made a bridge over the stream. Now bridges are for crossing; that is plain to even the least of the wood folk; so I sat down on the mossy trunk to see who my neighbors might be, and what little feet were passing on the King's Highway. . . .

Just in front of me was another fallen tree, lying alongside the stream in such a way that no animal more dangerous than a roving mink would ever think of using it. Under its roots, away from the brook, was a hidden and roomy little house, with hemlock tips drooping over its doorway for a curtain. "A pretty place for a den," I thought; "for no one could ever find you there." Then, as if to contradict me, a stray sunbeam found the spot and sent curious bright glintings of sheen and shadow dancing and playing under the fallen roots and trunk. "Beautiful!" I cried, as the light fell on the brown mold and flecked it with white and yellow. The sunbeam went away again, but seemed to leave its brightness behind it; for there was still the gold-brown mold under the roots, and the flecks of white and yellow. I stooped down to see it better; I reached in my hand—then the brown mold changed suddenly to softest fur; the glintings of white and yellow were the dappled sides of two little fawns, lying there very still and frightened, just where their mother had hidden them when she went away.

They were but a few days old when I found them. Each had on his little Joseph's coat; and each, I think, must have had also a magic cloak somewhere about him; for he had only to lie down anywhere to become invisible. The curious markings, like the play of light and shadow through the leaves, hid the little owners perfectly, so long as they held themselves still and let the sunbeams dance over them. Their beautiful heads were a study for an artist,—delicate, graceful, exquisitely colored. And their great soft eyes had a questioning innocence, as they met yours, which went straight to your heart and made you claim the beautiful creatures for your own instantly. There is nothing in all the woods that so takes your heart by storm as the face of a little fawn.

They were timid at first, lying close, without motion of any kind. The instinct of obedience—the first and strongest instinct of every creature born into this world—kept them loyal to the mother's command to stay where they were and be still till she came back. So even after the hemlock curtain was brushed aside, and my eyes saw and my hand touched them, they kept their heads flat to the ground and pretended that they were only parts of the brown forest floor, and that the spots on their bright coats were but flecks of summer sunshine.—From "School of the Woods," by WILLIAM J. LONG. (Boston: Ginn.)

Prairie Grassland

BEYOND the bowed trajectory of sight
The prairie runs, unhindered in its flight
By any tree or bush or hill. Over
The horizon's brink it drops to cover
From pursuing eyes. Under the clawing
Feet of the grass and under the pawing
Dusty fingers of the sun it trembles
With the wind. Here any cloud resembles
Some great ship upon an inland sea, and
Here the eye must swim in a waveless land.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN experience in many cases seems to consist of an endless struggle for emancipation from various forms of oppression, physical or financial, moral or social. Is this not because freedom is too often sought only for the furtherance of worldly pursuits and the indulgence of fleshly comforts? Not that physical well-being is reprehensible, for "sufficiency in all things" (II Corinthians 9:8) is desirable as a result of understanding God's loving care for His creation.

But dependence upon material means and humanly evolved systems for welfare and happiness, instead of dependence upon the spiritual completeness of man in God's image, constitutes bondage. On page 251 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Inharmonious beliefs, which rob Mind, calling it matter, and deify their own notions, imprison themselves in what they create." The question is therefore one of freedom for something rather than merely freedom from something. Freedom for what? Freedom for gain of the highest order, by means of an intelligent understanding of God, or divine Principle.

Surely the following verse, the import of which is reiterated throughout the Scriptural narrative of the children of Israel, furnishes the secret of their deliverance: "And the Lord spake unto Moses, Go unto Pharaoh, and say unto him, Thus saith the Lord, Let my people go, that they may serve me" (Exodus 8:1). The purpose of freedom is that one may serve God.

What, then, is the significance of the words, "that they may serve me"? To determine this aright it is first of all necessary to understand the nature of Deity and man's relationship to Him. Scripture and Christian Science unite in teaching that God is the all-harmonious creator of the spiritual universe, and that man exists only as His image, partaking of His spiritual nature. To serve Him, therefore, is to align oneself with Spirit and identify oneself with the true sense of man, the man whom God makes free to express all that is good and lovely, harmonious and pure.

In reality there is no other man, no other creation, since there obtains in the divine nature no opposing element to threaten the integrity of true being. Freedom from whatever is false and discordant is therefore to be won by continual resort to the fact of man's perfection as God's image, and by ordering one's daily life accordingly. "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea" (Science and Health, p. 90).

The nature of this "infinite idea" is best discerned in the character and career of Christ Jesus. His understanding of God gave him dominion over supply, so-called laws of health, gravitation, and so on. His understanding freed him from every suggestion of lack and from the mesmerism of death and the grave, and also enabled him to free others. In the wilderness he resisted the temptation to indulge personal desires and material power; for he knew and demonstrated that one is assured of freedom in proportion to his meek obedience to the demands of God, revealed in Christian Science as divine Principle.

Just as the planets are not free to follow an erratic course through space, but manifest beauty and harmony each in its own orbit, so man reflects the harmony of being through fulfilling the purposes of divine Principle. Just as an attempt to open a locked drawer with the wrong key is unsuccessful, so any self-willed effort on the part of a human being to consummate something not in line with Principle necessarily induces failure and frustration, since it constitutes disobedience.

Nevertheless, divine Principle is still available in whatever circumstances one may find himself, whether apparently of his own or another's procuring. Sang the Psalmist (139:8), "If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there: if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there." An obedient, receptive mental attitude brings one's thoughts and one's affairs under the beneficent control of God's harmonious and dynamic law and thus opens the way to freedom.

However one is situated one can at once begin to think intelligently, truly, and lovingly by reflecting God, perfect Mind, and there are few conditions where one is not in some measure free to exercise the qualities of gratitude, kindness, honesty, wisdom, and justice, which characterize the true man.

More effectively than any selfish effort to change one's environment, through force or guile, the process of true thinking will bring about a right adjustment. Mrs. Eddy affirms on page 114 of Science and Health: "Christian Science explains all cause and effect as mental, not physical. It lifts the veil of mystery from Soul and body. It shows the scientific relation of man to God, disentangles the interlaced ambiguities of being, and sets free the imprisoned thought."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη πεῖρα ἐν πολλοῖς φαίνεται νὰ ἀποτελῆται ἀπὸ ἕνα ἀτελείωτον ἀγῶνα χειραφετήσεως ἀπὸ ποικίλλας μορφὰς πιέσεως, φυσικῆς ἢ οἰκονομικῆς, ἠθικῆς ἢ κοινωνικῆς. Δὲν συμβαίνει τοῦτο ἐπειδὴ πάρα πολὺ συχνὰ ἡ ἐλευθερία ζητεῖται μόνον πρὸς προαγωγὴν κοσμικῶν ἐπιδιώξεων καὶ ἀπόλαυσιν σαρκικῶν ἀνέσεων; Ὄχι ὅτι ἡ φυσικὴ εὐεξία εἶναι ἀξιοκατάκριτος, διότι ἡ "ἐν παντὶ . . . αὐτάρκεια" (Β. πρὸς Κορινθίους 9:8) εἶναι ἐπιθυμητὴ ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα τῆς νοήσεως τῆς φιλοστόργου φροντίδος τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὴν δημιουργίαν Του.

Ἡ ἐξάρτησις ὅμως ἀπὸ ὑλικὰ μέσα καὶ ἀνθρωποπρόβλητα συστήματα πρὸς ἀπόκτησιν εὐημερίας καὶ εὐτυχίας, ἀντὶ ἐξαρτήσεως ἀπὸ τὴν πνευματικὴν ἐντέλειαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου κατ'εἰκόνα Θεοῦ, ἀποτελεῖ δουλείαν. Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 251 τοῦ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν), ἡ Mary Baker Eddy γράφει, "Αἱ δυσαρμονικαὶ δοξασίαι, αἱ ὁποῖαι ληστεύουν τὸν Νοῦν, ὀνομάζουσαι αὐτὸν ὕλην, καὶ θεοποιοῦν τὰς ἰδίας των γνώμας, φυλακίζουν ἑαυτὰς εἰς ὅ'τι δημιουργοῦν." Τὸ ζήτημα ἑπομένως εἶναι ἐλευθερία διὰ κάτι, μᾶλλον παρὰ ἐλευθερία ἀπὸ κάτι. Ἐλευθερία διὰ τί; Ἐλευθερία δι'ἀπόκτησιν τῆς ὑψίστης τάξεως, μέσον τῆς συνετῆς νοήσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἤ τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς.

Ἀναμφιβόλως τὸ κάτωθι χωρίον, ἡ σημασία τοῦ ὁποίου ἐπαναλαμβάνεται καθ'ἅπασαν τὴν Βιβλικὴν ἱστορίαν τῶν υἱῶν Ἰσραὴλ, προμηθεύει τὸ μυστικὸν τῆς ἀπελευθερώσεώς των: "Εἶπε δὲ Κύριος πρὸς Μωϋσῆν, Εἴσελθε πρὸς Φαραὼ, καὶ ἐρεῖς πρὸς αὐτὸν, Τάδε λέγει Κύριος· Ἐξαπόστειλον τὸν λαόν μου ἵνα μοὶ λατρεύσωσιν" (Ἔξοδος 8:1). Ὁ σκοπὸς τῆς ἐλευθερίας εἶναι διὰ νὰ δυνηθῇ τις νὰ λατρεύσῃ τὸν Θεόν.

Τί νὰ σημαίνουν, ἄραγε, αἱ λέξεις, "ἵνα μοὶ λατρεύσωσιν"; Διὰ νὰ κρίνωμεν τοῦτο ὀρθῶς δέον πρὸ παντὸς νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν τὴν φύσιν τῆς Θεότητος καὶ τὴν σχέσιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς Αὐτόν. Ἡ Γραφὴ καὶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἑνοῦνται εἰς τὴν διδαχὴν ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὁ παναρμόνιος δημιουργὸς τοῦ πνευματικοῦ σύμπαντος, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὑπάρχει μόνον ὡς εἰκὼν Του, μετέχων τῆς πνευματικῆς Του φύσεως. Τὸ νὰ λατρεύῃ κανεὶς Αὐτὸν, ἑπομένως, εἶναι νὰ συμφωνῇ πρὸς τὸ Πνεῦμα καὶ νὰ ταυτίζεται πρὸς τὴν ἀληθῆ ἔννοιαν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, τοῦ ἀνθρώπου τὸν ὁποῖον ὁ Θεὸς κάμνει ἐλεύθερον νὰ ἐκφράζῃ πᾶν ὅ,τι εἶναι καλὸν καὶ ἀξιαγάπητον, ἁρμονικὸν καὶ ἁγνόν.

Πράγματι δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλος ἄνθρωπος, οὔτε ἄλλη δημιουργία, ἀφοῦ δὲν ὑπάρχει εἰς τὴν θείαν φύσιν κανένα ἐνάντιον στοιχεῖον διὰ νὰ ἀπειλῇ τὴν ἀκεραιότητα τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπάρξεως. Ἐλευθερίαν, ἄρα, ἀπὸ ὁτιδήποτε εἶναι ψευδὲς καὶ δυσαρμονικὸν δύναται πᾶς τις νὰ ἀποκτήσῃ μὲ συνεχῆ καταφυγήν του εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς τῆς τελειότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ὡς εἰκόνος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τακτοποίησιν τῆς καθημερινῆς του ζωῆς ἀναλόγως. "Τὸ νὰ παραδεχθῇ τις ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἡ ἰδία τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁμοίωσις καθιστᾶ τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἐλεύθερον νὰ κυριαρχήσῃ τῆς ἀπείρου ἰδέας" (Science and Health—'Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 90).

Ἡ φύσις τῆς "ἀπείρου" αὐτῆς "ἰδέας" διακρίνεται ἄριστα εἰς τὸν χαρακτῆρα καὶ τὸ στάδιον τοῦ Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ. Ἡ περὶ Θεοῦ νόησίς του ἔδωσεν εἰς αὐτὸν κυριαρχίαν ἐπὶ τῶν χρειωδῶν τοῦ βίου, ἐπὶ τῶν λεγομένων νόμων τῆς ὑγείας, ἐπὶ τοῦ νόμου τῆς βαρύτητος, καὶ οὕτω καθεξῆς. Ἡ νόησις του τὸν ἠλευθέρωσεν ἀπὸ κάθε ὑποβολὴν στερήσεως καὶ ἀπὸ τὸν μεσμερισμὸν τοῦ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ τάφου, ἐπίσης δὲ τὸν κατέστησεν ἱκανὸν νὰ ἐλευθερώσῃ καὶ ἄλλους. Εἰς τὴν ἔρημον ἀντεστάθη εἰς τὸν πειρασμὸν τοῦ νὰ ἀπολαύσῃ προσωπικὰς ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ὑλικὴν δύναμιν· διότι ἤξευρε καὶ ἀπέδειξεν ὅτι ἔχει κανεὶς ἐξησφαλισμένην τὴν ἐλευθερίαν του ἀναλόγως πρὸς τὴν πρᾶον ὑπακοήν του εἰς τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ Θεοῦ, ἀποκαλυφθέντος εἰς τὴν Χριστιανικὴν 'Επιστήμην ὡς θείας Ἀρχῆς.

"Ὅπως οἱ πλανῆται δὲν εἶναι ἐλεύθεροι νὰ ἀκολουθήσουν μίαν ἀνώμαλον πορείαν διὰ τοῦ χώρου, ἀλλὰ ἐκδηλώνουν κάλλος καὶ ἁρμονίαν ἕκαστος εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν του τροχιάν, οὕτω καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀντανακλᾷ τὴν ἁρμονίαν τοῦ εἶναι διὰ τῆς ἐκπληρώσεως τῶν σκοπῶν τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς. "Ὅπως ἡ ἀπόπειρα τοῦ νὰ ἀνοίξῃ κανεὶς ἕνα κλειδωμένο συρτάρι μὲ ἄλλο κλειδὶ δὲν ἐπιτυγχάνει, οὕτω καὶ οἱαδήποτε ἰσχυρογνώμων προσπάθεια ἑνὸς ἀνθρωπίνου ὄντος νὰ ἀποτερατώσῃ κάτι ὄχι ἐν συμφωνίᾳ πρὸς τὴν Ἀρχὴν, φέρει κατ'ἀνάγκην ἀποτυχίαν καὶ ματαίωσιν, ἀφοῦ ἀποτελεῖ ἀπείθειαν.

Μ'ὅλα ταῦτα, ἡ θεία Ἀρχὴ εἶναι πάντοτε λυσιτελὴς εἰς οἱασδήποτε περιστάσεις καὶ ἂν εὑρίσκεταί τις, εἴτε κατὰ τὸ φαινόμενον ἐξ ἰδίας ὑπαιτιότητος, εἴτε ἐξ ὑπαιτιότητος ἄλλου. "Εψαλλεν ὁ Ψαλμῳδὸς (139:8), "'Εὰν ἀναβῶ εἰς τὸν οὐρανὸν, σὺ ἐκεῖ εἶ, ἐὰν καταβῶ εἰς τὸν ἅδην, πάρει". Μία εὐπειθὴς, ἐπιδεκτικὴ νοερὰ στάσις φέρει τὰς σκέψεις καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις τοῦ τηροῦντος τοιαύτην στάσιν ὑπὸ τὴν εὐεργετικὴν ἐξουσίαν τοῦ ἁρμονικοῦ καὶ δυναμικοῦ νόμου τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνοίγει οὕτω τὴν ὁδὸν πρὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.

Εἰς οἱανδήποτε θέσιν καὶ ἂν εὑρίσκεται κανεὶς δύναται ἀμέσως νὰ ἀρχίσῃ νὰ σκέπτεται συνετῶς, ἀληθῶς, φιλοφρόνως μὲ τὸ νὰ ἀνταναklᾷ τὸν Θεὸν, τὸν τέλειον Νοῦν, ἐλάχιστα δὲ καταστάσεις ὑπάρχουν ὅπου νὰ μὴ εἶναι κανεὶς ἔν τινι μέτρῳ ἐλεύθερος νὰ ἀσκήσῃ τὰς ἰδιότητας τῆς εὐγνωμοσύνης, τῆς φιλοφροσύνης, τῆς τιμιότητος, τῆς σοφίας, καὶ τῆς δικαιοσύνης, αἵτινες χαρακτηρίζουν τὸν ἀληθινὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Ἀποτελεσματικώτερον ἀπὸ οἱανδήποτε ἰδιοτελῆ προσπάθειαν νὰ μεταβάλῃ κανεὶς τὸ περιβάλλον του, διὰ τῆς βίας ἤ τοῦ δόλου, ἡ διαδικασία τοῦ ἀληθῶς σκέπτεσθαι θὰ ἐπιφέρῃ μίαν ὀρθὴν διευθέτησιν. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy βεβαιώνει εἰς τὴν σελίδα 114 τοῦ Science and Health ('Επιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία): "'Η Χριστιανικὴ 'Επιστήμη ἐξηγεῖ πᾶσαν αἰτίαν καὶ ἀποτέλεσμα ὡς νοερά, ὄχι φυσικά. Αἴρει τὸν πέπλον τοῦ μυστηρίου ἀπὸ τὴν Ψυχὴν καὶ τὸ σῶμα. Δεικνύει τὴν ἐπιστημονικὴν σχέσιν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς τὸν Θεόν, διαλύει τὰ περίπλοκα διφορούμενα τοῦ εἶναι, καὶ ἀπελευθερώνει τὴν φυλακισμένην σκέψιν".

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν 'Εκδοτικὴν 'Εταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς 'Επιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1938

New Program Outlined For Flood Control

Measure Would Embrace Both Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers

President Confers

Federal Government Would Shoulder Entire Cost of Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Administration plans for a new general flood control measure, to include the Connecticut and Merrimack River projects and to provide for 100 per cent Federal payment for all dam-and-reservoir projects, are apparently ready to move.

The program would result in pushing out of the picture the Interstate Flood Control Compacts for the two rivers. These compacts, opposed by President Roosevelt on the ground they violate Federal policy on the issues of title to the projects and Federal power development, originated in the need for allocating among the States about $6,000,000 of land and damage costs.

The new Administration plan removes local contributions, while at the same time it gives the Federal Government title to the dam sites and control over any power development at them.

The 100 per cent Federal financing program has received impetus following the conference last week between President Roosevelt and Representative Sam Rayburn (D) of Texas, majority leader of the House, and Representative William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the House Flood Control Committee. Mr. Whittington plans to introduce the bill which Speaker William B. Bankhead (D) of Alabama indicated will be taken up this session.

Mr. Rayburn voiced his first public endorsement of the 100 per cent Federal payment principle. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate leader, reiterated his support of this principle some time ago. The understanding is that President Roosevelt is prepared to sign such a bill.

Whether the new measure would shelve the pending McCormack-Brown bill is not known, but its proponents state that if this happens the shelving would be only technical. The latter bill was introduced this session by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts and Senator Fred Brown (D) of New Hampshire, and calls for 100 per cent Federal payment for all dam-and-reservoir projects in the 1936 Flood Control Act. The new Whittington bill, it is pointed out, could only duplicate the main principle of the earlier measure, and perhaps add some projects not in the 1936 Act.

Possible Amendments

One possible amendment, which has already been informally suggested to representatives of the New England Governors by certain Federal officials, would require that a state must first give its consent before the Government can take land in it for flood control construction. Another possible amendment would limit the dam sites, under the McCormack-Brown measure, to those 13 specified in the pending interstate compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley (D) of Massachusetts is the only New England Governor who has voiced a sympathetic attitude toward the McCormack-Brown bill. Other Governors and many State officials have criticized it, claiming it would permit the Federal Government to enter a State without its consent and seize valuable lands. The first amendment would be intended to meet this objection.

The second suggested amendment would be intended to meet the objection that the Government could take any of about 40 possible dam sites. The bill limits the selection to sites authorized in the 1936 Flood Control Law, but the wording of the law is so general, especially as regards the Connecticut River flood control project, that it is claimed it would give the Government a very wide latitude in selection.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; slightly warmer Tuesday; gentle to moderate variable and southwesterly winds.

Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest or west winds; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period March 7 to March 12, 1938, inclusive—For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except rain over south and rain or snow over north portion the middle of the week or shortly thereafter. Cold Monday and Tuesday, warmer middle of the week, colder latter part.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	26	Minneapolis	26	16
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	26	24	New York	32	30
Denver	28	18	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	16	14	Philadelphia	36	32
Kansas City	28	28	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	50	48
Miami	64	64	Washington	34	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 7.
B—Minimum, March 6.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 3:31 a. m.; height, 10 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:10 p. m.

Married Women's Jobs Sought by Youth Group

In Boston Today

About 100 Appear At the State House

About 100 boys and girls just out of high school, "recession graduates," as they called themselves, today asked married women, whose husbands also are working, to give up their jobs and make room in business and industry for the young folk.

They appeared before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries at the State House in support of a bill to set up a special commission that would take a census of married women in both public and private positions.

Along with the young but jobless

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Sugar Cargoes Lead Imports

Imports at Boston last week, while less in volume than the previous week, were considerably sweeter with 12,320,000 pounds of Philippine sugar brought here on four ships. This is one of the largest quantities of Philippine sugar ever shipped to Boston in one week, according to a statement today by Owen P. McKenna, Acting Collector of Customs.

The heavy drop in receipts of wool, due to slackened demand in the past several months, is reflected in the week's figures as compared with the similar week a year ago, declared Mr. McKenna. The figures make clear to what exent prosperity in commerce ride in—and out—on backs of sheep.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending March 5, 1938	Year ago
Imports for consumption	$1,656,356	$5,645,302
Imports for warehouse	201,251	1,957,816
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	269,700	1,457,431
Duties collected	208,780	1,393,914
Wool Imports (lbs)	160,072	7,464,870
Wool	Fiscal year July 1 to Mar. 5	Year ago
Imports (lbs)	17,871,584	96,384,250
Duties collected	$15,201,700	$2,471,076

Fire Department Saving Announced

The Boston Fire Department budget will be cut by more than $41,000 this year, it was announced today by Mayor Tobin and Fire Commissioner William Harper Reilly.

Accumulated savings will be made by closing two or more fire stations; by reduction in the coal and oil consumption in fire stations; by reduction in the allotment of new uniforms and by the adoption of a no-hiring policy.

Fire Department appropriations for 1937 amounted to $4,141,727. This year Commissioner Reilly will ask for $4,100,000.

The $41,000 saving is being effected despite the addition of 70 men to the department in the closing weeks of the Mansfield administration. These appointments alone cost the city $88,100 a year.

The Fire Commissioner would not announce which stations he plans to close, but said that they would be those closest to each other. Firemen in the closed stations will be transferred to other posts, but retiring members of the department will not be replaced.

Diversion of Road Funds Held Costly

William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, today warned State officials that Massachusetts faced a Federal penalty of more than $1,000,000 by seeking to shift $8,000,000 from the highway funds to the general fund this year.

In a vigorous attack upon the Governor's budget recommendations to take more funds away from the highways to balance state finances, Mr. Callahan declared that continued efforts of this sort could very easily ruin the state's standing with the Federal Government in the matter of obtaining public works projects.

He said the State already faced a penalty of $1,057,000 through diversion of $6,000,000 from the highway funds last year. An additional diversion of $8,000,000 this year, he pointed out, "will confront the state with a potential Federal penalty of $2,088,000." State officials are now in Washington trying to reduce last year's penalties. By withholding diversion this year, Mr. Callahan felt that the Federal Government would be more lenient with the State all round.

Mr. Callahan announced that the Federal appropriation for 1939 to match the state's 1938 appropriations would be $3,093,128. This figure was broken down as follows: $1,726,964 for regular Federal-aid roads, $1,021,971 for grade crossing eliminations and $345,193 for reconstruction of secondary roads.

$1,000,000 Asked For Road Repairs

In a personal call on Governor Hurley at the State House, Mayor Tobin today asked for $1,000,000 from the so-called "Chapter 90" fund to permit repairs to through highways in Boston.

He said, if the money were made available, he would ask the WPA to match it. The sum would be used on Huntington Avenue, Massachusetts Avenue, Dorchester Avenue and Tremont Street, Mr. Tobin stated.

Governor Hurley, who listened carefully to the Mayor's plea, had no comment to make after the meeting. He authorized his secretary, Paul Ryan, to make public the proposal, however.

The "Chapter 90" fund is for allocation to cities and towns to match local appropriations for highway improvements. While $2,700,000 is provided for this fund in the 1938 bidget bill, now in committee, requests for $2,900,000 have been received, Mr. Callahan told the conferees.

Wage Cut Report Denied by Tobin

Flatly denying reports in Sunday newspapers, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asserted today that there will be no general five per cent wage cut for the city's more than 21,000 employees.

"I shall do everything humanly possible to prevent wage cuts for city employees," said Mayor Tobin today. "That is one step that I sincerely hope I shall never have to take."

Obviously upset at the appearance of the reports the Mayor said that he had not been called by a single paper on Saturday evening. He added that it appeared to him that the story was simply published without anyone's bothering to take the trouble to get the official version.

Maine Mulls Over Change In Chief of State Police

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 7—The ousting of Wilbur H. Towle as chief of the State Police by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and the Executive Council, and the nomination of John W. Healy, former sheriff and National Guard major, to succeed him furnished the State with its outstanding bit of news this week.

Governor Barrows said the change was effected for the "best interests" of the department, but some were inclined to read political significance into the requested retirement of the Chief who was appointed two years ago by then Gov. Louis J. Brann (D). Chief Towle, who has been a prominent figure in important investigations the past two years, declined to comment. Mr. Healy's name must be posted for seven days before it can be confirmed by the Council. The change was effected at an executive session and came without preliminary warning to most people.

Chief Towle co-operated with local officials in directing National Gaurdsmen and local police during the long C. I. O. shoe strike in Lewiston and Auburn last spring. Both the retiring man and the one nominated to succeed him have excellent Army records, the former's covering 30 years of service.

Work Relief

Fifty-seven Maine communities, co-operating in a program to evaluate Federal relief in Maine, have reported preponderant approval of work relief over direct relief, WPA officials revealed, this week. Reports from some 55 other communities are expected to be received in the course of the survey being conducted by the WPA and the Maine Municipal Association.

While local officials for the most part endorse the WPA system, admittedly virtually a necessity in many hard pressed municipalities with burdensome relief loads increased by the current recession, some are concerned to feel certification for employment should be left to them.

Needy eligible are in most instances investigated and certified for employment by State investigators from lists drawn up by local officials. For reasons said in some instances to have to do with local politics, State officials have on occasion deemed it wise to take more than average part in the certification of employees. There are now 8,100 working on work-relief projects and recently the State WPA was authorized to add 2,000 to the rolls.

Where Melting Pot Simmers at Manchester, N. H.

By a Staff Photographer — Industrial Skyline of the City

Ware River Quiz By State Asked; 'Big Steal' Seen

Legislative Hearings

Construction of the Swift-Ware River water supply system to supplement Metropolitan Boston's water resources was characterized as a "gigantic steal" by Alexander Sullivan, former East Boston member of the House of Representatives, today in urging the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs to favor a legislative investigation of the project.

Mr. Sullivan insisted the $65,000,000 project, on which $45,000,000 has already been spent have never really been needed, adding that water consumption has decreased in Metropolitan Boston rather than increased. Chief beneficiaries of the program, he added, have been the power interests.

"Current is generated at the dam," he charged, and sold to the New England Power Company at one-half cent a killowatt hour and then re-sold to the public at from 7½ to 10 cents per killowatt hour."

Legislators listening to the Sullivan argument recalled that the Boston Municipal Research Bureau in a recent bulletin called for a curtailment of the Swift-Ware River program on the ground that the gigantic system was not needed inasmuch as Boston water consumption was not increasing.

Insurance Charges

Insurance companies boost compulsory automobile liability insurance rates by charging property damage losses to personal injuries, Representative Nathan Rosenfeld (R) of Milford charged before the Legislative Committee on Insurance. He appeared to favor his bill calling for a legislative investigation of company rate-making methods.

The Milford Representative pointed out that compulsory rates are controlled by the State but that property damage rates are set by the insurance companies themselves.

He asserted that company estimates regarding probable losses on future claims, which are a factor in establishing insurance rates, "are identical to watered stock in that they are exaggerated and out of proportion to the amount paid out in damages."

John W. Downs, legislative counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, opposing the proposal, pointed out that a 1930 special commission investigated the whole subject at a cost of $10,000. The Legislature, he said, would save money by reading the Commission's report as condition, procedure and laws are practically the same now as then. He did agree, however, that rates were not the same.

Manchester: Opens Way For a New Americanism

By R. H. Markham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—This city, surrounded by picturesque scenery, played a worthy role in the struggles of the early Pilgrims and for two centuries gloried in its Puritan traditions.

Then something happened. A spinning industry grew up about the falls beside the City and Manchester's history stopped. After that no loyal son or daughter cared to write of the Town's development. Manchester became a relic, a record for a museum. The City has an excellent library full of books, but you can't find anything there about Manchester since 1900, except statistics.

City of Many Races

An alert and observant Pole in Manchester assured me the Yankee there had become discouraged.

During my sojourn in Manchester, I received a telegram which a Russian boy delivered to me. A Frenchman shaved me, a Greek served me a lunch, an Armenian sold me papers, a Pole drove me about town, Irish policemen helped me get my bearings, and a German told me the City's story.

Certainly less than a fourth of the people are of old American stock. Politics are completely dominated by the newcomers, who elect an overwhelming majority of the Aldermen and for nearly two decades have chosen French mayors.

There are several factors which make this racial division even more complete than it would seem at first glance. First the Greeks, Poles, French, Yankees and other groups are segregated geographically. They live in different sections of the city; there is a Greek Commons and a Polish Commons, a Yankee hill and a French hill. Greek restaurants are exactly like those in Athens or Saloniki, and the language spoken in them is the same. In certain quarters children speak French in their play and adults speak French in their business.

Religious Segregation

Spiritually the segregation is even more complete than it is geographically. Each group goes to its own church and largely to its own schools. Less than half the children attend public schools and that proportion is decreasing. Each group has its own relief work and its own health agencies.

One organization consciously working to unite them is the Y. W. C. A. The American Legion also surmounts racial boundaries and presents a united front. At times of strikes, too, all the workers unite. But such occasions are rare, for Manchester workers are peaceful and law-abiding.

The economic situation affords little joy to any one who yearns for a good society in a rich country whose Constitution is dedicated to the proposition that men are created equal. The richer people live in fine houses on a hill, the masses live in drab, dingy, unpainted houses in the lower areas. As one arrives by train or bus in Manchester, it seems to be a jumble of ugly wooden dwellings of which no one could be proud. Here is a city that might rival Salzburg, Austria, in a beautiful New Hampshire.

But that is not the worst economic aspect. Many factories are idle. Some plants look as disconsolate as the workers' dwellings. The greatest concern of them all, the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, with 56 different units, closed its doors and departed as an Arab might fold his tent and steal away. It had attracted thousands of workers from the ends of the earth. Industry has not felt enough responsibility toward American traditions, toward New England beauty, nor toward human beings. So patriots have ceased writing about Manchester.

Manchester Is Brave

That, however, is only one side of the picture. In spite of all this drabness, Manchester is brave. It is striving to overcome difficulties and to move forward. When the Amoskeag Company, one of the largest spinning establishments in the world, collapsed, local citizens pooled resources, bought the gigantic plant at auction, and are attracting new manufacturing concerns to it. Already many of the 56 buildings are again in use. This is a notable attempt at salvaging an industrial wreck. A deeper look beneath Manchester's surface reveals much vitality.

For example, there are 180 industrial companies, here, producing 161 different articles. Manchester does not put all its eggs into one basket, nor tie its future to one business or type of business. It is America's fourth largest shoe-making center, has one of the country's greatest brush factories, still does much spinning, upholsters furniture, makes electric fixtures, machinery, soap, hats, and leather articles, and prepares many good things to eat.

In spite of all business fluctuations, the industrial pay roll per capita here is 10 per cent greater than the average in all other New England cities of its size. The average buying power of the people, too, is greater than in the rest of New England and much greater than in the United States as a whole. For

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Ballot Reforms Given Bipartisan Aid in Bay State

Gradual reregistration of all Massachusetts voters before 1940 and establishment of an identification card system to minimize future voting frauds were proposed today by Joseph McGrath, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The twin-sponsored proposals were made in a series of recommended changes in pending compulsory reregistration legislation in an effort to overcome various objections on the grounds of expense, confusion and possible loss of franchise by some voters who neglect to reregister.

Reregistration, originally proposed in a bill filed by Senator Sybil H. Holmes (R) of Brookline, was studied by a Special Recess Commission of the Legislature. The Commission's recommendations are to be discussed at a public hearing of the Joint Ways and Means Committee on Thursday. Therefore, the two State Committee Chairmen made their recommendations today preparatory to the hearing.

Gradual System

Under pending legislation, reregistration would be accomplished in one short campaign, but the Committee Chairmen believe a gradual system would be less expensive, would minimize the danger of loss of franchise and be as effective in eliminating frauds in elections held after Jan. 1, 1940.

"For several months," the joint statement read, "the organizations of both the Democratic and Republican Parties in Massachusetts have been seeking to develop a program for assuring honest elections to citizens of this Commonwealth. . . .

"The plan as it now stands, after numerous conferences between leaders of both parties and with officials versed in election machinery, is substantially different from the proposals originally heard before the Legislative Committee on Election Laws. For this reason, it is vital that city and town officers throughout the State, and interested persons generally, know the current status of this important legislative proposal.

Reduction In Expense

"Modifications made in the original program seek to reduce the burden of expense and labor on local election officers; to reduce to a minimum the expenses falling on any community; and to eliminate any disenfranchisement of voters that might result from an immediate, State-wide reregistration. These changes in the operation—and not in the objective—of the plan, we sincerely hope will overcome the only objection voiced to the proposition."

The proposed changes include:

Verification of 1938 voting lists by registrars of voters shortly after April 1.

Canvass by the registrars of all

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Hull Pushes Czech Pact And British Parley

Trade Agreement With Prague Ready for Signatures

Cold to Reich

Intimation From Berlin Brings No Response From Washington

WASHINGTON, March 7—America's trade agreement policy was pushed energetically forward toward better relations with two great democratic nations today—Great Britain and Czechoslovakia—but at the same time Secretary of State Cordell Hull turned a cold shoulder to hints that Germany might like to improve its trade relations with this country.

The Czech trade agreement, which was bogged down almost hopelessly until Reichsführer Hitler made his last militant speech, has been rushed through the final steps with extraordinary speed since that moment and is being signed today. At the same time arrangements were announced for the public hearings on the British trade agreement, the key stone in the trade relations arch which Secretary Hull has been striving to erect since he came into office.

Hint to Reich

By this eagerness to improve relations with the democracies is apparently as limited to them today as it was before the Hitler speech and the Eden resignation changed the surface appearance of the European situation. Asked at his press conference today his opinion on a statement by Walter Funk, Economics Minister of Germany, advocating improved trade relations between the two countries, Secretary Hull in effect replied that any time Germany wishes to adopt American free trading principles they can have a trade agreement. But he made it quite clear that a closed economy and a managed currency such as Germany employs cannot be reconciled with the principles of his trade agreement program.

Germany is, in fact, the only nation in the world which today is denied "most favored nation" treatment by the United States on the ground that Germany's barter systems of foreign trade involves unfair discrimination against American trade.

Just One Policy

To Herr Funk's overtures Mr. Hull replied, through his press interviewers, that the United States has one definite policy for the restoration of normal economic relationships between nations; that equality of opportunity is the heart of this policy, and that it is open for every nation to adopt. In other words, any time Germany cares to adopt and apply the Hull principles of equality of treatment and opportunity for all nations in Germany's trade relations the United States will be glad to deal with them. But the rest of the proposition, while unstated, is equally clear, that there will be no dealings with Germany until it does adopt the Hull principles.

Details of the Czechoslovakian Treaty are to be made public as soon as possible after the formalities of signing are complete, probably late this evening.

Concessions Expected

It is generally anticipated that material tariff or other trade concessions will be made to Czechoslovakia on manufactured articles in return for broadening of the Czechoslovakian market for American agricultural products.

The Czech pact stirred up considerable opposition to the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement policies. Strong pressure brought to bear, especially by New England shoe manufacturers, is rumored to have borne some fruit. The State Department is said to have made every effort to protect them, but whether they will be satisfied with the terms of the treaty, remains to be seen.

Meanwhile, plans for open hearings on the most extensive and controversial reciprocal treaty project yet undertaken by the State Department—that with Great Britain—were announced by Henry F. Grady, Chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. The Committee has had to enlarge its membership to hear all the witnesses who have asked to present views at the hearings, beginning next Monday.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Rosalie," featuring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Change of Heart," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Warner Baxter in "White Hunter." Also "Gang War," featuring Jessie Matthews and Nat Pendleton. Continuous from 12 noon to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Mountain Justice," with George Brent. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor and Jane Darwell.

Metropolitan—
"Sally, Irene and Mary," featuring Alice Faye, Tony Martin and Fred Allen. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:40.

Uptown—

"Every Day's a Holiday," with Mae West, 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Change of Heart," featuring Gloria Stuart. 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Tremont—
Shirley Temple in "Heidi." Also "The Woman I Love," with Paul Muni and Miriam Hopkins. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Goldwyn Follies," featuring Adolphe Menjou, the Ritz Brothers, Phil Baker and others. A Technicolor musical film. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Big Broadcast of 1938," featuring W. C. Fields, Martha Raye and Dorothy Lamour. Fenway: 12:55, 3:56, 6:57, 9:58. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:24. Also "Scandal Street," with Lew Ayres and Virginia Weidler. Fenway: 2:37, 5:38, 8:39. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Robert Taylor in "Buried Loot," "Peru Color Travel," "How to Ski," Andy Clyde comedy, latest newsreels, and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," multiplane coloring. 10:18 a. m., 1:14, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10. Stage, "Rhapsody in Rhythm," revue, Wynn Murray, George Campo, Vic Hyde and Rosemary Dering.

University—
"The Hurricane," with Jon Hall. 2:55, 6:10, 9:20. Also Miriam Hopkins in "Wise Girl." 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Boston—
Phyllis Brooks and Ricardo Cortez co-starred in "City Girl." 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:30. Also "Maid's Night Out," featuring Joan Fontaine and Allan Lane. 11:08 a. m., 1:38, 4:08, 6:38, 9:08.

Fine Arts—
"The Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 1:25, 3:30, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Also "The River." 1, 3, 5:06, 7:10, 9:15.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Hurricane," featuring Jon Hall and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. Also "The Kid Comes Back." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Hurricane," with Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell and Raymond Massey. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Borrowing Trouble." 2:05, 5:15, 8:30.

Hub—
"Kathleen," an Irish singing and dancing film. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10:08. Also "Dynamite Delaney," 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Tremont Temple—
"Dawn Over Ireland," all-Irish film. To be shown through Wednesday. Continuous from 1-11 p. m.

Exeter—
"Rosalie," starring Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell. 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. Also short subjects.

Colonial—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and others. Produced by Darryl F. Zanuck. Directed by Henry King. Daily, 3:30 and 8:30.

Music

Germanic Museum (H[illegible] ...iversity)—Program of o[rgan] ... of Johann Sebastian Bach ... Power Biggs. 8:15, March 7.

Other Events

College Club, Commonwealth Avenue—
Eugene Staley will give the second in a series of lectures on "Ways out of the International Tangle." 8:15.

The Community Theater Society,—
"Eugene O'Neill and his Plays" is subject which Professor Henry W. L. Dana will lecture on this evening. 57 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge 8:30.

Tomorrow

Copley Plaza—
Concert of the Music Lovers' Club, Florence Owen, contralto; Charles Petremont, violin; Mrs. Charles Petremont, accompanist, and Donald Currier, pianist. Paul Hastings Allen, speaker. Subject: Federal Music Project and Composers' Forum Laboratory, 10:45 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mrs. Tanner will give another of her guidance lectures on the Copley Exhibition, 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Economics Expert To Lecture Tonight

Eugene Staley, Associate Professor of International Economic Relations of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, will speak on "Economics" as a means of promoting a better world relationship in the second of a series of lectures on "Ways Out of the International Tangle" at the College Club, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, tonight at 8:15 p. m.

Professor Staley, a leading economist, was recently appointed rapporteur of the Committee of Experts for the Washington Conference on World Economic Co-operation, to be held the last of March.

This series of lectures is sponsored by the League of Nations Association.

New Mill River Bridge

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The War Department has approved plans for reconstruction of a highway bridge across the West Branch of Mill River by the City of New Haven, Conn.

Kennebunkport Or Arundel?— Town Will Vote

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, March 7 (AP)—What's in a name?

That's the question citizens of this coastal town are to air at length tonight at town meeting when a special warrant is introduced to change its 117-year-old name to the more romantic "Arundel," its original appellation.

The question of changing the town's name arose recently following the publicizing by a summer resident, Kenneth Roberts, of the ancient name Arundel in his book of the same name.

Many townspeople, however, have objected to the change on the grounds that Kennebunkport, taken from the Indian phrase meaning "green banks," is as romantic and storied as Arundel, the town's incorporated name in 1717.

Early colonists gave it this name to honor the Earl of Arundel, a descendant of Thomas, Earl of Arundel—one of the original proprietors of New England.

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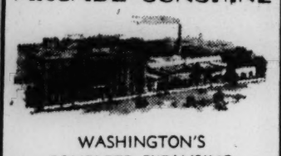

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An Opera New to Boston—by Mozart

For the first time in Boston, so far as available records show, Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" was presented yesterday afternoon at the Boston Opera House. The company was that of the Salzburg Opera Guild.

As a musical center, Boston need not be proud of having waited nearly a century and a half to hear this piece, and it may be grateful for having had so delightful a first local performance. A great deal has been written about the opera. There has been pretty general agreement that the music is of the finest Mozart brand. The libretto, on the other hand, has distressed many commentators because of its slenderness. It is of course only an anecdote. But may we not be glad that for once Da Ponte was satisfied with an anecdote? When we have not the complications of a "Figaro" to occupy our thoughts, we can give ourselves up to enjoyment of the music. And what is a Mozart opera if not a musical experience?

The Salsburg Opera Guild is a young organization which, it is said, has no connection with Salzburg. But in its brief career it has absorbed the Salzburg spirit and has learned the style and developed the ensemble necessary for Mozart. It is a highly conventionalized and mannered style that is required. The touch must always be light and deft, the ensemble smooth in its give and take. There must be exaggeration without slapstick in the comedy.

On the vocal side the demands are heavy. In this particular the artists of this company are not of the top flight, but they are adequate, and any vocal shortcomings are compensated by the finish of their acting and, above all, by the excellence of the conducting and the orchestral playing. The comic opera of Mozart depends as much upon the orchestra as upon the voices. He was a vocal composer, and his orchestra must sing, as well as his stage artists. The orchestra did sing yesterday. Alberto Erede evoked the full values of the score, with its enchanting mockery of the action.

Since the virtue of the acting company was in its ensemble it is unnecessary to dwell upon individual accomplishments. Deszoe Ernster as the philosopher was the most authoritative of the players, and Marisa Merlo, the Despina, the most engaging in comedic detail. But Grete Menzel and Hertha Glatz, and Franco Perulli and Leo Weith, as the lovers, were happily in the picture. The audience, of fair size, gave evidence of enjoyment. L. A. S.

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club continues to provide its patrons with an excellent afternoon's entertainment. Yesterday afternoon marked the ninety-first concert of the club,

The Arts in Boston

Maurice Seymour, Chicago
Cara Verson
Who Will Give a Piano Recital in Jordan Hall, Evening of March 17

with the following artists taking part: Messrs. Elcus, violin; Lefranc and Artières, viola; A. Zighera, violoncello; Gillet, oboe; Laurent, flute; Valkenier, horn; J. M. Sanromá, pianoforte, and, for guest artist, Paul Tortelier, violoncello. The program, given in the Hotel Vendome, comprised Mozart's Quintet in E flat (K. 407) for violin, two violas, horn and violoncello; a first performance in America of Paul Tortelier's Trois Pièces en Trio for oboe and two violoncelli; a first performance in Boston of Hindemith's Sonate (1936) for flute and pianoforte, and the Fauré Piano Quartet in C minor.

The highest praise one may accord the performance of the charming Mozart item is to wish that it could have received an immediate repetition. The difficult horn part was deftly compassed by Mr. Valkenier, and his associates contributed excellent work in the sustaining parts.

Mr. Tortelier made an impression on the audience as much by his performance on the violoncello as by his Pastorale, Sarabande and Danse. Mr. Tortelier is in his middle twenties. One might expect from him one or all of the varieties of musical experimentation evidenced by the works from his contemporaries. But he contents himself with writing music easy to listen to and actually revealing tunes which might be recognizable if heard again. To one listener, this connotes a healthy return to normalcy, plus the ability to utilize the best of the experimentation in newer harmonic ideas. Mr. Tortelier has not yet found his own idiom, but he evidently has a sense of humor.

Mr. Hindemith has pronounced the Flute Sonate played yesterday among the best things he has done. It is a pleasure to agree with him. The work is essentially Hindemith, but it reveals a fluidity which is a distinct step forward for this gifted composer. The harmonic scheme is easily recognizable as his own, but the measures tell the story with greater beauty of outline than he has revealed elsewhere. Messrs. Laurent and Sanromá gave the work a superb reading, Mr. Laurent in particular revealing a virtuosity truly amazing.

The nostalgic measures of the Fauré were brilliantly published. A good-sized audience gave applausive evidence of greatly enjoying the entire program. G. M. S.

State Symphony Orchestra

The final concert of the current Jordan Hall series by the State Symphony Orchestra took place last evening, with the following program: Paul Allen's "Pilgrim" Symphony, in D major; Haydn's Cello Concerto in the same key, and Liszt's "Les Préludes."

Mr. Allen's symphony won first prize in the Paderewski competition of 1910. Its intention was "to emphasize the hitherto untried values of characteristic rhythm and melody unmistakably American, presented in noblest form, the symphony, in manner to attract the layman as well as the music lover." There are Indian chants and dances in the first movement; the Finale, expressing "the spirit of later centuries," exploits the rhythm of the cake-walk (which in 1910 was, in European eyes, America's latest and most characteristic contribution to music). Meanwhile, John and Priscilla Alden make love (moderato mosso) and there is merrymaking around the maypole (presto). All this makes agreeable, solidly carpentered, even (in the ingenious scherzo) spirited music by a young man to whom, in the first decade of this century, the orchestra of Wagner and the symphonic procedures of Brahms were not unfamiliar. Like other composers who have written in music the history of America, Mr. Allen sees nothing here but primeval gloom and morose savagery until the advent of the cheery Pilgrims. Did no buds open in spring, did no birds sing, was there no laughter of children, before the Mayflower came?

The soloist in Haydn's concerto was Samuel Houston Mayes, a youthful graduate of the Curtis Institute. Endowed with a good, if light and sometimes superficial, tone and a good deal of agility, he showed also a musical sensitiveness to the contours and content of the phrase. His faults are perhaps those of inexperience and unease. Occasional imperfections of intonation and inequalities of tempo are among them. He was warmly received by last night's audience.

In these works and in Liszt's "Préludes" (a piece which wears very thin but fortunately heard more rarely today than it once was), the orchestra gave, on the whole, an excellent account of itself under Mr. Thiede's firm guidance. S. S.

Persian Art Acquired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7—Two Persian silk-velvets of the 16th century have just been acquired by the Worcester Art Museum. Woven under the shahs of the Safavid dynasty (1502 to 1628) they are considered an important addition to the collections of Near Eastern art.

Bell's Patent for Telephone Recalled on Its Anniversary

"Mr. Watson, come here. I want you!"

Alexander Graham Bell had just tipped over a bottle of acid and was calling his assistant, Thomas A. Watson, to help prevent his suit from being ruined. Watson was at the other end of their laboratory.

The words reached the assistant's ears, but not through the air. Instead, they traveled by electricity via the crude nameless device for transmitting sound over wires on which the two men had long been working. At last, the hours of experimentation, the disappointments, the failures were rewarded with success—and the ruined clothing completely forgotten.

That was in June, 1875. On March 7 of the following year, just 62 years ago today, Dr. Bell received his first patent.

It is probably coincidental that Boston University should be launching, on the eve of this anniversary, a $1,500,000 campaign for a building to house its College of Business Administration, the biggest fund drive in the university's history. But when the first building on its new campus is dedicated a few months hence, it will be no coincidence that one name to be memorialized will be that of its obscure professor of speech, whose hours of night experiments followed his days of teaching and produced one of the greatest methods of communication the world has ever known.

After many demonstrations to raise funds, the new instrument became commercially successful in May, 1877. Bell and his assistant had spent four years of continuous application to perfect it. The success was followed by years of litigation to break the Bell patents. But the inventor always won.

In 1916, at a reception tendered the inventor by Boston University on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the invention of the telephone, Dr. Bell spoke in terms of deep appreciation of the assistance which he received from the university during his professorship here. It was due to the frequent financial help of Boston University, and to the confidence which President Warren and the trustees had in his work, that he was able to complete the instrument, he said at that time.

"I count it a great honor," Dr. Bell said, "to have belonged to Boston University. It was while I was connected with the school that all the work was done on the telephone."

During the years 1872 to 1878, Professor Bell taught at Boston University. In the School of Oratory catalogue of 1874, he is listed as, "A. Graham Bell, culture of the speaking voice; mechanics of speech; visible speech; and method of instructing deaf mutes in articulation." In 1878, because of the widespread attention which his work had received, Professor Bell was invited to go to England to deliver a series of lectures at Oxford University.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Recent accessions. Two hundredth anniversary exhibition of John Singleton Copley's paintings, miniatures and drawings. Through March 15.
Germanic Museum—Water colors and drawings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries from permanent collection. Through March 17.
Boston Public Library—Exhibition of Early American Glass loaned through the courtesy of the Early American Glass Club. Through March 27.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 3; admission free. Closed on national holidays.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Drawings by Old Masters. Five centuries of landscape prints.
Vose Galleries—Exhibition of water colors by Russell Flint; portraits in water color by Catherine Spencer Goodnow. Also water colors by Sybilla Webber.
Goodman-Walker—Water colors by Nicholas Cikovsky. Through March 12.
Boston Society of Independent Artists—Paintings by David Park. Through March 11.
Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30. Saturdays from 10 to 6. Exhibition of pastels by Eleanor Gibbs. Through March 18.
Yamanaka—Exhibition of color prints by Goyo, Shinsui, Hasui and Yoshida.
Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Natural history exhibits, showing cultures of different races.
Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of early American maps.
Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.
Doll & Richards—Silhouettes by Baroness Maydell.
Boston Museum of Modern Art (270 Dartmouth St.)—Exhibition of twentieth-century paintings from permanent collection of N. Y. Museum of Modern Art.
Goodspeed's—Exhibition of prints. Through April 7.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of group of oil paintings by Marjorie Hussey. Through March 11.
Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Karl Zerbe and Elinor Goodridge. Through March 19.
Guild of Boston Artists—Members' exhibition.
Junior League of Boston—Exhibition by the Junior League Members.
Ten Newbury Street—Water colors by Lizzie G. Midger. Through March 19.
Boston City Club—Exhibition of oils by Marjorie Hussey. Through March 11. Paintings by Peter Pessati. March 11-April 1.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

Short Wave Programs

For Tuesday, March 8

Paris—8:30 a. m.—Comedy, "A Generous Man." TPA2, 19.68m., 15.24meg.
Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—Solo Concert: Martha Linz. DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
Paris—6:15 p. m.—Recordings. TPA4, 25.6m., 11.72meg.
London—6:40 p. m.—"Golden Rose," musical play; news; announcements; "Music of Granados." GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—Tuesday Symphonies; Interview with an American Visitor to Rome; recordings; 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; 25.21m., 11.90meg.
Boston—8 p. m.—Harvard University Series: "Great Astronomers." WIXAL, 49.6m., 6.04meg.
London—8:15 p. m.—"A Sunny Morning," comedy. GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Tristan and Isolde." DJD, 25.4m., 11.77meg.
London—10:10 p. m.—"America Speaks," talk from the United States to the British Empire. GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.; GSL, 49.1m., 6.11meg.
Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—New Japanese Music. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hark ye and listen all . . . because we do believe we have run into news. News that will be of interest to the woman who does the buying, as well as the man who does the paying! (And it's so seldom that we can hit both that we want to make an issue of it.)

It's the new Arrow shirt that (at least so we're told) is equipped with nothing less than a collar that will last just as long as the chassis! Now surely you women who survey your husband's shirts with a critical eye, only to discover that the collar is fraying and wearing out long before the body of the shirt has even begun to do so, will try this little item out . . . if only for the sake of appearance; to say nothing of economy!

Though they're probably down town as well, it was at Leo Hirsh's Men's Shop that we saw them. That's the store at 250 Huntington Avenue, right near Child's "Old France." Anyhow, it has the well known Arroweave collar which doesn't have to be starched, and the Mitoga form-fit body. Which means that it's been tailored to fit! Sanforized, of course. And it sells for $2.25. Incidentally, if you think, as we did, that this shop is just a small one . . . you're in for a surprise. It goes on and on way down and out back. And houses just about everything a man could wish for in the way of men's wear. You can either rent or buy a tuxedo, and buy a suit, an overcoat, shoes. Alligator raincoats (just a trade name, with nothing to do with the critter itself!), hankies, ties, cuff links and studs by Swank, Stetson hats, and suspenders . . . just to name a few items. And that reminds us a man no longer needs buttons on his trousers to which his galluses, braces or suspenders must fasten . . . for there's a pair of braces, called Pioneer Customfits, which have little clips on them, and they just snap themselves right where you want them. And we're told that men like them because they can put the braces where they themselves want them, rather than where some tailor saw fit to anchor a couple of buttons!

♣ ♣ ♣

Fascinating Gowns For Party Wear

Now a girl may go to the office for six weeks running, wearing the same tailored dress . . . but just even suggest that she can do the same thing at parties, and you'll find you're all wrong. She'll go without lunches and sodas first! For parties demand variety, it seems. So with this idea in mind we haunted Dixon's Dress Shop (right next door to Loew's State Theater) for inexpensive evening numbers. They had a number of them, but the extraordinary fascinators were . . . first of all, a taffeta affair that was fashioned along girly-girlish lines, but contradicted because it was jet black taffeta. With crisp touches of white. That form-fitting look at the bodice is topped by an expansive square neck, short puff sleeves, and a long full skirt that has plenty of swish, dash and whatnot. White lace forms a cuff, even as it makes a sort of flat border, which looks like a collar, all around the neck. The finishing touch is black velvet ribbon which has been run in through the eyelets in the lace. (This lace is wide-embroidered; not just narrow lace.) The other gown is a flowing model in lavendar (perhaps you have another name for it, though) with a tiny jacket to match. All of which had been shirred all over.

♣ ♣ ♣

'Suspender Dress' Has 'Overalls' Look

P. S. Jays called it a "suspender dress" . . . for, though it has straps that go up and over the shoulders, it has the built up front; just like regular overalls. There was a little silk guimpe (which still means a blouse) that went with it, and the whole idea was tricky for less than $25. Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature.

'The Monitor Views the News'

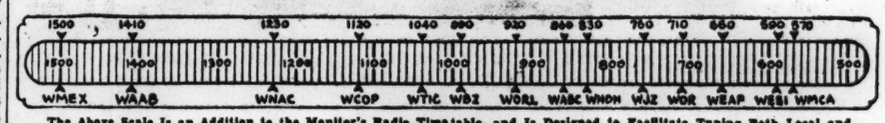
For Tuesday, March 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news..	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	Jack Armstrong	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	Little Orphan Annie....	Sport matinee	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue....	Yankee News Service..	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Rhythm Revue ...	News; commentator ...	Top Hatters; orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Boake Carter; news	Musical programs	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Lum and Abner".	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Music Is My Hobby"...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Arthur Godfrey ..	Income tax talk	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Studio speaker ..	Carol Weymann, songs.	"Musical Moments"...	"The Lone Ranger":	Piano and organ .....
7:45 "Souvenirs"	Barry McKinley, songs.	"Melody and Rhythm"	dramatic sketch	Message to Hotorists...
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"Melody Puzzles":	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch...	Christian Science lec-
8:15 Husing; music	musical quiz	Noble's Orch.; solos..	Guardian talk	ture by Judge Samuel
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Grand Hotel": dra-	Richard Crooks; sym-	Raymond Gram Swing	W. Greene, from New
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic sketch	phony orchestra	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	York .....
9:00 Theater: W. C.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee Com-	Ruby and His Music....	News comment .....
9:15 Fields in "Poppy"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	pany"; orchestra	Organ recital	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
9:30 with other players	ductor; soloist;	Phil Spitalny and His	Vic Erwin's Musical	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
9:45 and music	speaker	Girls; soloist	Cartoons: variety	Jimmie McHale's Orch..
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	soloists; quartet	"True or False".....	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 'Brave New World';	National Forum: Secre-	"For Men Only"; Van	Pageant of Melody:	Amateur Hour .....
10:45 dramatic sketch ..	tary Henry A. Wallace.	Steedens' Orch.; soloist	Henry Weber's Orches-	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay" ...	Yankee News Service...	tra; soloist	Network sports .....
11:15 Jim. Dorsey's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Network sports	Network sports .....
11:30 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Network sports	Network sports .....
11:45 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Network sports	Network sports .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; Musical Clock...	Morning Musicale	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 'Rhythm Romance'	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"..	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable ....
8:15 Caroline Cabot ...	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ concert	Musical Timetable ....
8:30 Radio Almanac ...	"Mac and Moore".....	Network program	Andrew Jacobsen's	Musical Timetable ....
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	Network program	Rhythm: orchestra	Musical Timetable ....
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Food talk	Musical Timetable ....
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It".....	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news....
9:30 "The Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; pop-	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Italian Echoes".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ular orch.; soloists..	"Widder Jones"; sketch	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo"; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch..	Singing Strings	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	Drama and music.....	"John's Other Wife"...	"Choir Loft"; organist.	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch.	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins".....	Home Forum	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence; organ..	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Louis Rich's Orchestra.	"Dusty Rider" .....
11:15 Magazine of Air..	"Women and News"	Backstage Wife; sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk .....
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Home Economist	Highlights, Halftones .	Organ concert .....
11:45 Aunt Jennie stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	Commentator .....
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; Noon-	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	day Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural series	Italian radio review....
12:30 Jimmie Joy's Orch.	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"..	Italian music program..	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 Betty and Bob....	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	George and Juanita....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Piano soloist	"Sweet Music" .....
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist.	Voice of Experience....	Jean Dickens, songs....
2:00 Talk; music	Rakov's Orchestra	"Way Down East".....	N. E. Conservatory....	"Gems of Melody".....
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"...	"Musical Roundup"	N. E. Conservatory....	"Gems of Melody".....
2:30 American School of	NBC Music Guild.....	Household talk	Sport reports	Murray Twins .....
2:45 the Air	NBC Music Guild.....	Armchair Quartet.....	Music for the School...	Organ recital .....
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band.....	Pepper Young's Family	Connecticut Colonials ..	Federal Theater drama-
3:15 Music	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Connecticut Colonials ..	tization .....
3:30 Voters' program ..	U. S. Marine Band.....	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
3:45 Johnson's Choir ..	U. S. Marine Band.....	"The Guiding Light"...	Health talk	"Rhythm and Stuff"...
4:00 Chas. Hector's Or..	Stocks; Club Matinee..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch..	Mae Murray .....
4:15 The Boston Hour..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Rhode Islanders: orch..	Manhattan Serenade ...
4:30 "The Goldbergs" ..	Club Matinee: variety..	Commentator	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 "Party"; music ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Road of Life".....	Sport matinee	Sports review .....
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch..	Sport matinee	Sports review .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"....	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"...
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Dinner music	orchestra; sports ...	Fred Hoey's Roundup..	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Vocalist	Musical Rendezvous ...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Around the Town"	Lowell Thomas, news...	Musical Rendezvous ...	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
7:15 Hollywood news ...	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Charioteers; quartet ..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Menaken in	Dorothy Thompson	Dick Gasparre's Orch...	Dramatized news	Vocalists .....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Vocalist	Garden Club	Jack Fischer's Orchestra	"Forts of Romance"...
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Those We Love"; dra-	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Musical Album	"The Wordeaster" ....
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	matic serial	vocal groups	Musical Album	Success stories .....
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Or....	Vocalist; orchestra ....
8:45 Raye; orchestra ..	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Lawrence Welk's Or....	News commentator ....
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Jack Oakie's Col-	"Jimmy Valentine":	"Music for Moderns":	Billy Loesser's Orchestra	Variety Hour .....
9:45 lege; c'm'dy; music	dramatic sketch	soloists; orchestra	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	Ernest Gill's Orchestra	Americans hockey game	Shirley Winters, songs..
10:15 Orch.; guests ...	NBC Jamboree	Ernest Gill's Orchestra.	Jack Fischer's Orch....	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:30 Howard Phillips ..	NBC Jamboree	"Hollywood Gossip" ...	George Olsen's Orch....	Gypsy Orchestra .....
10:45 Four Club men ...	NBC Jamboree	Talk, Dale Carnegie....	George Olsen's Orch....	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news ...	News; Roundelay	News Service	Development of Music.	Orrie Alston's Orchestra
11:15 Abe Lyman's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Yankee Weather Service	Billy Loesser's Orchestra	Orrie Alston's Orchestra
11:30 Berrigan's Orch. ..	Music As You Desire It.	Irvin Gilbert's Orch....	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 Berrigan's Orch. ..	Music As You Desire It.	Irvin Gilbert's Orch....	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch..	"Road to Fame".....

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Richmond Dair

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

graduates, several mothers appeared, one of them having four jobless children, and asked that married stenographers, secretaries and school teachers make way for their sons.

The advocates of the bill were led by Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, who last year unsuccessfully backed a similar measure.

"It is impossible for me to obtain work because of the married women whose husbands also have jobs," said John Connolly, of Brighton, who described himself as member of a committee of six who represent 1,000 jobless young people in Brighton.

Steve Saugus, also a recent Brighton graduate, told the legislators: "You can see why youths of our age revert to crime. They hang around without work and easily drift into criminal pursuits. Married women should relinquish their positions to make work for us."

Only one person appeared to oppose the inquiry. She was Miss Marjery A. Gillis, of Boston, who called it "undemocratic legislation."

"Under this proposal, we would persecute one group for the sake of another," she declared. "This plan would delegate to certain people the right to invade private lives. I don't think any committee should be authorized to tell people whether they may work or not. If this is done, we are not a free people."

The graduates who spoke had been out of school from one-half to three or four years. They called themselves uniformly "recession" graduates," although the business recession is less than a year old.

The non-working married women, who testified, had some very sharp things to say about other married women who are employed. One home-maker described the working women as "slackers," another as "traitors" and a third as the "cause of the depression."

The latter charge came from Mrs. May Dorsey, of the Springfield Democratic Women's Political and Civic Club, who was asked by Senator Laurence Curtis (R), Boston, committee chairman:

"Do you want the State to say to industry, 'You can't employ married women'? How about those married women who need their jobs?"

To this, Mrs. Dorsey replied: "They should receive help from the Welfare Department, if a single income is not sufficient for a single family."

Miss Birmingham declared it would be entirely Constitutional for the State to bar married women workers. Pointing to the United States Supreme Court decision upholding the Washington State mandatory minimum wage law, she said:

"A statute to bar married women would be perfectly legal. It is the police duty of the State to protect the helpless. It is within the police power of the State."

Among married women in public office, whose appointment was criticized by Miss Birmingham on the ground their husbands were also employed, were Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, associate justice of the Boston Municipal Court, and Mrs. Leo Halloran, special justice of the Quincy District Court.

National Council Plan Is Approved

Smaller business men of New England, who have been holding meetings since President Roosevelt got them together in Washington about a month ago with their fellows from other States, indicate they are opposed to formation of a nation-wide council at the present time.

This was the view expressed last night by a majority of those who met at the Copley Square Hotel and debated the recent appeal of DeWitt Emery, of Akron, Ohio, for a national organization. It was suggested that for the present, State and county meetings would be sufficient.

A protest against the undistributed profits tax and an appeal for Government loans to small business men were referred to committees. Alfred C. Gaunt, of Methuen, presided and Miss Mary Dowd, of Worcester, was secretary.

CCC Official Indicted for Fraud

Youthful members of the CCC who complained they had not been receiving their monthly salary checks have uncovered what the Department of Justice alleges is a fraud against these boys by a former deputy disbursing officer for the New England District.

As a result of testimony of these boys before a Federal Grand Jury here last week, an indictment was returned by the jury today against the disbursing officer, James R. Johnson, of Quincy, charging him with passing 11 false U. S. Treasury checks totaling $618 and with making out vouchers for the same amount, claiming the sums had not been paid. The Government charged that Johnson had cashed the CCC checks himself.

The boys, who earn monthly wages in addition to their maintenance while clearing land, planting trees and engaging in other conservation work, have since been paid the sums they had missed.

State Auditor Hits Rail Cuts

Abandonment of stations on the Old Colony line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, as proposed to the Legislature, is "an apparent effort to put the Old Colony line on the bargain counter," Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, told the Public Utilities Commission today. He called the New Haven proposal a further attempt to depreciate holdings of stockholders "rather than to reorganize the line on a more equitable basis."

The stations to be abandoned are Nantasket Junction, Beachwood, Black Rock, North Cohasset, West Hingham, Halifax, Plympton and Burrage, which have been served by the line for 40 years. This was the fourth in a series of hearings on petitions to abandon 88 stations by the New Haven Railroad.

Kelly Demands Free Light Bulbs

Legislation to force electric light companies to furnish free electric light bulbs to consumers and to make easier municipal ownership of lighting plants was favored by Lieut. Gov. Francis Kelly before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light today.

Although Lieut. Governor Kelly is now on his Caribbean cruise, statement outlining his stand on these proposals was presented to the Committee by James T. Burke, his secretary. Regarding free electric light bulbs, the Lieutenant Governor attacked the Department of Public Utilities for not demanding such service, saying, "the Department of Public Utilities has been unconditionally surrendered to the power trusts." On the municipal lighting plan bill stated "competition is the only thing private electric companies of Massachusetts fear."

Persian Rugs Made by Class

A new hobby, the weaving of Persian knot rugs, has been inaugurated in the arts and crafts class at the Motley School, Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester, sponsored by the Adult Recreation Project of the WPA.

Once a week the instructor is busy showing housewives of the neighborhood how to make beautiful and economical rugs by the simple method of using a small, home-made, board loom, measuring 10x18 inches. This instruction is given on Fridays from 7 to 10 p. m.

The only other implements required, according to WPA officials, are a sewing needle, heavy thread and odds and ends of material, which may be old or new, cut into one-inch strips. The knots are made with two strands of candlewick cotton or heavy string.

The ease with which these rugs are manufactured is making them one of the most popular products of the craft class, officials say.

Pigment Research Laboratory Opens

A research laboratory for investigating modern artists' pigments, said to be the first of its kind in the world, will be opened for public inspection tonight at the Federal Art Project Headquarters, 881 Commonwealth Avenue, when R. J. Gettens, Research Fellow of Fogg Art Museum, Harvard, and technical adviser to the project, will explain the work and the equipment.

After approval by the Works Progress Administration, the research division began last July to collect comparative data on pigments which the art project buys in large quantities for artists working under its supervision. This unprecedented large-scale buying was the basic reason for the laboratory, since there had been no adequate source of information by which to set standards for manufacturers bidding for art project contracts.

To supply such standards, Frank W. Sterner, director of the laboratory, working with Mr. Gettens and a staff of some 10 assistants, devised a variety of tests and began to collect data.

The research has justified itself already, Mr. Sterner believes, by enabling Uncle Sam to buy both wisely and cheaply. Besides this, it has given employment to a number of technicians who would not otherwise have been able to continue in their particular type of work under the W. P. A.

Towed 1200 Miles, Azalea Arrives

The 11 passengers of the Azalea City of the Waterman Steamship Line, Mobile, Ala., who arrived at the port of Boston today after being towed during the past two weeks by various coast guard cutters and tugs as the ship lost her propeller in a northwest gale Feb. 17, were offered two forms of indemnity by the steamship company for the delay—refund of ticket money or accommodations at the Hotel Bradford while the ship is under repair here. This is a polite gesture by the company, as the tickets specifically state that the company is not responsible for any mishaps which may occur on any voyage.

Sailing from Pensacola Feb. 8 and bound for Liverpool and Manchester, the Azalea City on Feb. 17 bumped into a northwest gale and lost her propeller. After sending radio messages for assistance, the Tahoe of the ice patrol, the cutter Chelan from Cape Cod, and the Relief from New York aided in towing the disabled freighter into Boston. The Tahoe returned to the ice patrol as soon as the other two cutters arrived on the scene. The Peacock, a cutter from New York, aided in the tow on Saturday, as it was believed that the Relief was running out of fuel.

The point at which the convoy began was 1200 miles east of Boston. It is reported to be one of the longest salvage jobs on record. The ship arrived today at Simpson Drydock, of the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation, East Boston.

After dropping her tow line outside the harbor, the Chelan is now up at the Navy Yard for supplies and fuel.

This attempted trip to England which should take two weeks ordinarily has already stretched out to a month, to make for the equivalent of a round trip. The ship will resume her voyage to Liverpool and Manchester as soon as the repairs are made.

College Editors Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

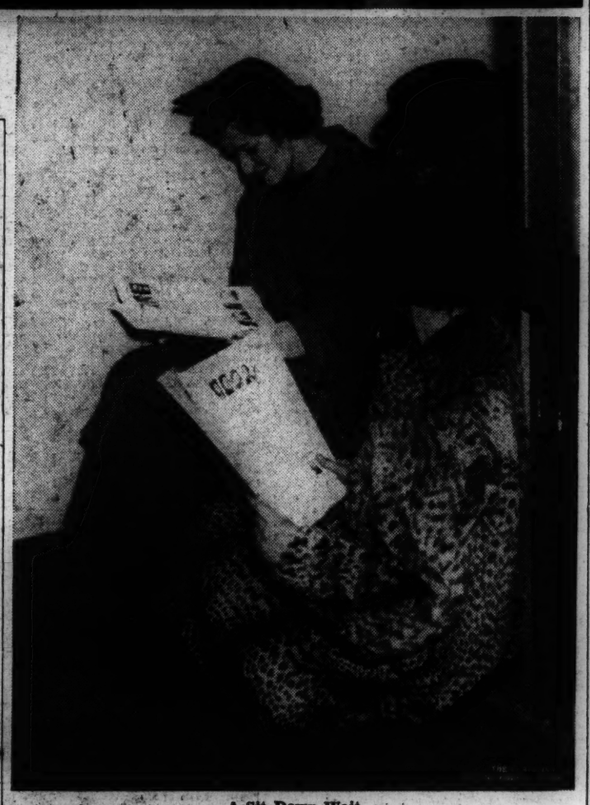
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., March 7—Miss Jean Stout, Jersey City, N. J., has succeeded Miss Lois Krieger of East Orange, N. J., as Editor-in-Chief of the undergraduate weekly at Mount Holyoke College. Other News officials for the coming season include Miss Jean Sudrann, Brooklyn, N. Y., Managing Editor, and Miss Barbara Brinkerhoff, Glen Ridge, N. J., Advertising Manager.

They Will Hear Opera Stars—Maybe

By a Staff Photographer

Waiting in Line

Throng of Opera Devotees Stand in Line for Opportunity to Buy Tickets to Some of the Performances to Be Given in Boston From March 24 to April 3



A Sit-Down Wait

The Young Women in the Picture Above May Be as Eager as Those Standing in Line to Purchase Seats to the Metropolitan Opera Performances in Boston, but They Apparently Believe in Being Comfortable During the Waiting Period

'Rush Line' Waits Chance to Obtain Tickets to Opera

Long before most persons left the breakfast table this morning, more than 200 ticket seekers were waiting in line at 234 Boylston Street for the public sale of tickets at 9 a. m. for the Metropolitan Opera Association's 10-day season at the Boston Opera House, March 24 to April 12. The sale will continue through Wednesday, March 16.

Four of the operas to be presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, "Tristan und Isolde," "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," and "The Barber of Seville," were sold out through advance sales and mail orders before this morning's sale.

Reporters and photographers found it difficult to get past the crowds, the long queue resembling a snake dance.

In a statement, H. Wendell Endicott, President of the Boston Opera Association, explained the fair and impartial treatment accorded all mail orders, and regretted the necessity of disappointing so many persons.

However, with all the rush on the first day of the sale, there is expected to be a sufficient number of tickets available.

Kelley Presents 18-Point Platform For Governorship

As Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly sailed from New York today on a Caribbean cruise, he left behind him an 18-point program upon which he will base his campaign for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He also announced his campaign will officially open on June 15 at a Mechanics Building rally.

His program included:

1. Lower electric and gas rates and free electric light bulbs.

2. Open meetings of the Governor and Executive Council.

3. Consideration of the interests of all 355 cities and towns, "not reference to one particular section of one city or to a select few, or to the power trusts." This constituted a direct attack upon Governor Hurley's Cambridge appointments and his flood control compacts stand.

4. Full co-operation with the Federal Government in regard to reducing unemployment.

5. A $5000 limit on State official salaries, including that of the Governor.

6. Abolition of the 5 per cent guaranteed dividends on Boston Elevated Railway bonds unless a profit is shown.

7. A five-day week for State, town and city employees with no pay reductions.

8. Election, not appointment, of Boston Elevated trustees and members of the State Racing Commission and the State Public Utilities Commission.

9. More efficient conduct of penal and mental institutions.

10. Complete reorganization of all State commissions, with multimembered groups supplanted by single commissioners.

11. Increased revenue from parimutuel betting; frequent referenda on continuance of horse and dog racing.

12. Sharp decrease in maximum 3 per cent monthly interest rate on small loans.

13. Elimination of numerous obstacles to municipal ownership of lighting plants.

14. Guarantee of governmental security to all worthy persons reaching 60 years of age.

15. Abolition of excessive land damage payments and payment of millions of dollars in extras (without bids) to certain contractors.

16. Prompt jury trials for injured persons.

17. Improved Workmen's Compensation Laws.

18. Frequent radio talks to inform the public on State affairs.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Queen Mary	Mar. 9	Cherbourg	Mar. 14	Mar. 8 8:00 pm	Mar. 9 8:00 am
Washington	Mar. 9	Cobh	Mar. 15	Mar. 8 8:00 pm	Mar. 9 8:00 am
†Hamburg	Mar. 9	Cherbourg	Mar. 17	Mar. 9 1:00 pm	Mar. 9 8:00 pm
Bremen	Mar. 11	Hamburg	Mar. 18	Mar. 11 1:00 pm	Mar. 11 8:00 pm
Paris	Mar. 13	Plymouth	Mar. 19	Mar. 11 8:00 pm	Mar. 13 8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Mar. 19	Mar. 14 4:00 pm	Mar. 14 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Mar. 18	Mar. 10 4:00 pm	Mar. 10 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Mar. 18	Mar. 11 4:00 pm	Mar. 11 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 27	Mar. 22 4:00 pm	Mar. 22 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 29	Mar. 24 4:00 pm	Mar. 24 7:30 pm

*Special address for Europe only. †Special address for Germany only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Manchester Blazing Trail For a New Americanism

(Continued from Page 9)

example a business survey shows, "retail sales per capita in Manchester are $279 annually compared with a New England average of $256 and a national average of $204.

Food Comes First

The first item on Manchester's bill of expenditures is food. Then come automobiles. After that clothing. This is followed by devices or preparations for making one beautiful, after which comes furniture.

Still, the people of Manchester are not squanderers. Thrift seems to be an outstanding trait. These new Americans have bettered proverbial New England frugality. New Hampshire, for instance, "ranks fifth highest in per capita savings among the 48 States," but even at that Manchester makes New Hampshire seem like a prodigal. Manchester's saving per capita is $836.40, New Hampshire's $467.92, and America's as a whole $184.90.

In addition, more than half the people in the City own their homes. Seven out of every 10 Manchester families reside in one-family dwellings. The 47 per cent who don't own homes are able to rent suitable dwellings cheaply. One gets five or six rooms for $25 a month without looking very long. If my family lived in Manchester it goes without saying we'd have an automobile, radio, electric light and bath. Even if we could pay only $10 rent a month, we would have a bath and four rooms. If we had no job at all, there would be no danger of starving or freezing for the WPA would help us.

Fine Library

A fine library would be at my disposal, as well as eight movies, 50 churches, an excellent art center, and many bowling alleys. If I wanted to phone and had no money I could go across the way to my neighbor, for almost every second dwelling has a telephone. I would hear radio programs all day whether I wanted to or not. If I wanted to buy anything "on time," scores of stores would vie for the privilege of serving me. If I became unruly I would be placed in a modern jail. I would never be in danger, for the City is almost free from crime.

In Manchester one is never completely left out. The City will save you from cold or hunger. And it will do more than that. It will give you a chance to advance, in spite of all depressions. There are more than 40 nationalities here and each group is better off than when it came. All are slowly moving up the hill. The best examples of this are the French-Canadians who comprise nearly 40 per cent of the population. A member of this group heads the committee that is salvaging the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. In other words, a Frenchman has become a leader in the economic world, which heretofore has been a peculiarly Yankee domain. There is also a French Bank, a large French mutual insurance company, and a great many smaller businesses. The French have covered two hills with mansions and middle-class homes so no group can look down on them. On the main shopping street you see French names over leading establishments. They control politics and exert an influence upon the schools. They feel much at home in Manchester; indeed, they are becoming its masters. This is not a rapid development, for they have been here 75 years, but a steady one. They are solid, capable, thrifty, hard working and loyal to one another.

The Greeks also are getting ahead. Few have beautiful houses, but they have made some money, are educating their children, and moving up to important posts. One has a good position in the library. Some are teachers, more are engaged in commerce, and no doors are shut to them. The Germans, who are more than 2,000 in number, are among the leading citizens. The 7,000 Irish play a vital role, and the 2,000 Poles are moving up. All these people are here to stay, all are getting ahead.

Most of these immigrants, including the first Frenchmen, came to earn a little easy money and return with it to the homelands. But practically all of them have stayed and all of their children will stay. They are as permanent as the children of the Pilgrims. And just as much Americans. But what kind of Americans? That question Manchester has not answered.

So far they are not unified, not melted, and not merged. The only thing the groups have in common is a chance to make a living. Most existing New England traditions mean little to them. Songs about Pilgrim fathers leave them cold. They draw inspiration from completely different sources. They will have to make new traditions and a new Americanism. There will be a ney synthesis. Spiritually, we will have to make our country over. That is a more vital task than subduing forests, traversing prairies or erecting giant industries. Thousands of American Manchesters are waiting, as half-foreign settlements, for that day.

Voters

(Continued from Page 9)

voters in all cities and towns. All those canvassed whose names appear on revised voting lists would sign special registration record cards.

Similar registration cards would be signed by each new applicant for registration in the current year and thereafter.

The cards, to be used to identify voters at the polls, would include the voter's age, sex, place previously registered, date of birth, height, father's name and mother's maiden name. They would be signed under penalties of perjury and in the presence of the canvassing election officers, who must also sign them.

On Jan. 1, 1940, registrars would revise the lists and remove from them the names of persons who have not signed registration cards.

Immediate Start

"By this verification," the statement read, "a true voting list will thus have been effected by Jan. 1, 1940, but it will take place gradually and without the necessity of an extraordinary effort by the Political Parties to put their members back on the lists at the risk of dilatory applicants losing their votes. Spreading of the verification in this manner will minimize the additional work and expense required of local election officers. At the same time, an immediate start will have been made in attacking the problem.

"Both Parties have admitted that dishonest registration and voting unfortunately does exist in Massachusetts. Many towns and cities where elections are spotlessly clean contend they should not be called on to expend money and energy in effecting a plan to guarantee honest elections when the conditions exist in certain cities only."

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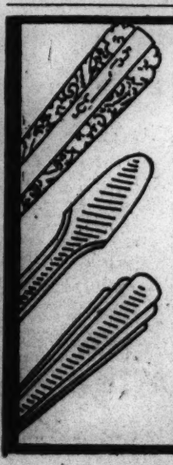
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Market Is Lower, Trading Is Quiet; Bonds Also Down

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The stock market displayed back-sliding tendencies today, although volume of dealings was extremely light.

The list put out recovery feelers at the opening but failed to attract a following and prices soon hit the downward trail. The retreat slowed soon, however, and losses were reduced. A lower drift once more was in evidence near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Trading Is Quiet

The ticker tape was virtually at a standstill around noon as Wall Street awaited the convening of the Supreme Court. Many had looked for a decision on the public utility holding company case. The list continued to mark time later when it was learned no ruling would be handed down.

Speculative quarters apparently were not so "blue" as they were confused over legislative and business trends. Most were inclined to maintain a "do-nothing" position pending the action of Congress on tax revision and deliverance of the President's message on monopolies. Optimistic industrial clues are scarce.

On the downside the greater part of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Westinghouse, American Can, Allied Chemical, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Boeing, Anaconda, American Smelting, Santa Fe, Standard Oil of N. J., Johns-Manville and U. S. Gypsum.

Resistant were Consolidated Edison, du Pont, Woolworth and Crucible Steel.

Bonds Decline

The bond market slipped to lower ground today, with losses of 1 to around 3 points common in the list of railroad liens.

Baltimore & Ohio issues met new pressure. The refunding 6s, refunding 5s of '95 and 4s of '48 were down 2 points or more. Others prominent in the decline were Northern Pacific 5s of '47, Southern Pacific refunding 4s of '55 and Southern Railway general 6s.

United States Treasury obligations were mixed, and foreign governments were mostly lower.

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The curb market displayed erratic tendencies today with a few more losses than gains showing near the final hour.

Aluminum Co., American Cyanamid "B" and Pittsburgh Plate Glass lost a point or more. Fractional losers included Lake Shore, Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum and Pantepec Oil. Babcock & Wilcox declined 3 on an odd lot sale.

Newmont Mining advanced 2 points while smaller gains were made by Northern States Power "A," Sunray Oil, Wright Hargreaves and Red Bank Oil. Chesebrough Mfg. jumped 4½ on a small transaction.

Burroughs Machine '37 Net $1.63 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Burroughs Adding Machine Company reports a net income for the year 1937 of $8,163,404 after depreciation, domestic and foreign income taxes, surtax on undistributed profits and other charges. This was equivalent to $1.63 a share on 5,000,000 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding. It compared with a net profit of $6,944,442, or $1.39 a share, for 1936.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1937, including $11,063,724 cash and United States Government securities, amounted to $27,463,196 and current liabilities were $3,765,906, compared with cash and United States Government and other marketable securities of $14,269,701, current assets of $28,161,192 and current liabilities of $3,038,923 at the end of 1936. Inventories were $12,013,192, against $9,706,848.

Wheat Values Drop To New 1938 Lows

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—Despite transient advances, wheat fell here today to the lowest level touched in 1938, and in some cases reached a season new bottom price record.

Heavy liquidating sales of May wheat at Winnipeg formed the chief incentive for selling pressure in Chicago. A decrease, however, of nearly 2,000,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply total led to something of a rally at the last.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-⅞ under Saturday's finish, May 89½-⅝, July 84⅝-¾. Corn unchanged to ¼ higher, May 58⅞-59, July 60⅝-½, and oats ¼ off to ¼ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Industrial stocks sold lower in the market today on fears of higher taxation. American securities exhibited an easier tone and in most instances finished fractions to a point and a half down. Trading was restricted especially in the speculative sections and slight recoveries were recorded in British funds on investment support. Mining shares sold off on dividend uncertainties while coppers, oils and domestic rails remained quiet.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a firm tone after prices had moved irregularly in the early dealings. International shares were in better demand and Royal Dutch and Suez Canal ended with gains of about 25 francs. Rentes were mixed and finished 25 centimes up to 45 lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined in sympathy with easiness in the Bombay and Alexandria markets and closing prices were 3 to 5 lower.

Gets Navy Aircraft Order

WASHINGTON—Pratt & Whitney division of United Aircraft Corp. has been awarded a contract for airplane engines and parts by the Navy Department totaling $1,172,919, Labor Department records reveal.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40½	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	40½	40½	40½	Mar 4
52	38	Acme Sti (4)	1	40½	40½	40½	+1
10¾	8¼	Adams Exp (.80g)	15	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20¾	19	Adams-Millis (2a)	4	20½	20¼	20¼	Feb 28
3	1⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	21	21	21	— ⅜
58½	48½	Advance Rumely	2	2	2	2	
2	1½	Air Reduction (1a)	14	86⅛	84	84½	—1⅛
13⅜	10⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	
1⅝	1⅛	Alas Juneau(.60a)	72	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	12	Allegheny Corp	6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
17⅜	11½	Allegheny pf xw	3	14	14	14	Mar 4
17¼	12	Allegheny pf$30ww	4	13½	13	13	—1
17¼	13½	Allegheny pf$40ww	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
21⅝	15½	Allegheny pr pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
9⅞	7½	Allegheny Steel	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
178½	154½	Allen Industries	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar 2
9¾	8	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	167	165	165	—4
14⅜	11	Allied Kid (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Mar 2
9⅜	6½	Allied Mills (2g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
53½	42	Allied Str	10	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
51¾	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	Mar 4
15¼	11¾	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝o)	42	47½	45¾	45¾	—1¼
3⅝	2⅜	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅛
24	16	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
72½	57	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Mar 1
66	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	66	66	66	—1
15⅞	11	Am Bk Note (⅛o)	4	62	61	61	Mar 5
42½	30⅞	Am Bk Shoe (3.40g)	4	15	14⅞	15	Mar 5
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	36½	36⅛	36⅛	—1½
167	163	Am Can pf (7)	10	87	85¼	85¼	—2
27½	19¼	Am Car&Fdy (¾g)	1	165	165	165	Mar 3
50	37	Am Car&F pf (4g)	1	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
17⅜	12½	Am Ch & Cab (⅝o)	1	44	44	44	Mar 4
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	10	15½	14¼	14¼	— ⅝
104½	98	Am Chiele (4a)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8½	6	Am Colortype	1	104	104	104	— ⅛
13¾	10⅛	Am Com Alco (½g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Mar 5
16¾	13¼	Am Crystal S (¾a)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar 4
4¾	3⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
6½	5	Am European	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
4¾	3	Am & Foreign Pow	1	5	5	5	Feb 3
19¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	12	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
25⅛	16¾	Am & F P $7 pf	10	18	18	18	Mar 2
11½	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
12	10	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Mar 4
4¾	3	Am Hide&Leather	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Mar 5
26	20	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar 5
37¾	33½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Am Ice	1	36	36	36	
18	15½	Am Ice pf (½e)	2	2	2	2	
7⅞	5¾	Am International	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
23½	16½	Am Locomotive	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
74½	56	Am Locom pf (7g)	6	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
14½	12⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	1	62	62	62	Mar 5
5¼	3¾	Am M & Met	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Mar 4
38¾	29	Am Metal (3g)	2	4½	4	4	Mar 4
104	103	Am Met 6% pf (6)	10	32⅜	31¼	31¼	—1⅜
7½	4	Am Pow & Lt	2	103	103	103	Jan 31
40½	26	Am P & L $6pf(1⅛k)	13	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
33	22	Am P&L$5pf(.934k)	3	31¾	31¼	31½	— ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Am Rad&St S (.60)	3	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅜
22⅞	17¼	Am Roll Mill	51	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
78	66	Am Roll M pf (4½)	13	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
20⅞	17	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	74¼	74	74	—1¼
14¼	10	Am Seating (1¼g)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Mar 4
56¾	44¼	Am Sm & R (1¼e)	2	11½	11	11⅛	Mar 5
131	121	Am Sm&R pf (7)	28	48¾	47¼	47¼	—1½
52	50½	Am Snuff Co (3a)	5	122½	122½	122½	Mar 4
34¾	22⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (⅝e)	1	51	51	51	
11¾	8¾	Am Stores	9	28½	27½	27½	— ⅜
31	25	Am Sugar Ref (3)	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
115½	108½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	28¾	28½	28½	+1½
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	112½	112½	112½	Mar 2
149¾	127½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
71	60¾	Am Tobacco (5)	28	135¾	134¾	134⅞	— ⅛
72¾	63½	Am Tob B (5)	1	66⅞	66½	66½	+ ⅜
139⅝	128⅜	Am Tob pf (6)	1	67	67	67	—1
7⅞	5½	Am Type Fdrs	3	139½	139½	139½	Mar 2
13½	8¾	Am Wat Wks	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
86	76	Am W W 1 pf (6)	17	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Am Woolen	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar 2
35¾	27	Am Wool pf	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	Mar 5
8½	4¾	Am Zinc L&S	1	32½	32½	32½	Mar 5
40	34	Am Zinc pr pf(2½g)	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
36¾	27¾	Anaconda (⅛e)	1	32½	30⅞	31½	— ⅞
50	36	Anacon W & C	153	32½	30⅞	30⅞	—1¼
18	15½	Anchor Hk Gl(.60a)	1	39	39	39	Mar 4
19	12½	Andes Copper (½g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar 4
3½	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
30¼	25¾	Arch-Dan-M (⅛e)	6	3½	3½	3½	Feb 24
100½	95	Armour Del pf (7)	1	27	27	27	
6⅞	5½	Armour Ill	1	98	98	98	Mar 2
72	44	Arm Ill pr pf	12	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
94½	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	41½	41½	41½	—2½
39	30¼	Armstrong Crk (¾e)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 31
7½	6⅛	Arnold Const (⅜e)	7	34½	33	33	—1⅜
5½	3¼	Artloom Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	4½	4½	4½	
69	66	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	7	7	7	Mar 5
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 2pf(1¾k)	1	66	66	66	Feb 7
35	32	Associates Inv (3a)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	32	Atch T&SF (2g)	1	32	32	32	— ¼
72	60½	Atch T&SF pf (5)	23	36¾	34¼	34¼	—2¼
27¾	20¼	Atl Coast Line (1⅛g)	3	61½	61	61	— ½
7¼	5¾	Atl G & W Indies	6	22	21¾	21¾	—1⅜
2¾	1⅝	Atl G & W In pf	2	7	7	7	Mar 3
14	11	Atl Refining (1)	1	12	12	12	Feb 25
107	104¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	18	23	22½	22½	— ⅝
9¾	7¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Mar 5
43	39½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	7¾	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
48	42	Atlas Pow (½e)	3	40½	40½	40½	Mar 4
7⅜	4⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Mar 4
6½	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	6	6	6	Feb 28
3⅛	2¼	Austin Nichols	1	4	4	4	
4⅜	3½	Aviation Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Mar 4
			7	3⅜	3½	3½	

B

10¾	7⅜	Bald Loco ct	38	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅜
10⅞	7¾	Balt & Ohio	84	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	10⅜	10	10	— ½
34	30	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33	33	33	Mar 5
19	14½	Barber Co (1g)	5	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
10½	8	Barker Bros (¾g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	13	Barnsdall Oil (1)	19	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	10½	Bayuk Cig (.183⅓e)	10	12	12	12	— ⅛
17¾	15¼	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	17	16½	17	Mar 3
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww(5)	1	92½	92½	92½	Feb 4
103⅞	97	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	Mar 5
8¾	7¼	Belding-Hem (¾e)	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
83	82	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Mar 2
14⅞	10⅞	Bendix Aviat	8	82	82	82	Feb 16
19	16⅝	Benf Ind Ln (.45e)	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
40½	29	Best & Co (2½a)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
65⅞	50½	Beth Steel	38	38	38	38	—1¼
16½	14⅞	Beth Sti 5% pf (1)	95	57⅝	55½	55½	—1⅞
98½	89½	Beth Sti 7% pf (7)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Mar 5
28	20¼	Bigelow-Sanf	2	92¾	92¼	92¼	— ¼
17¾	12¼	Black & Decker	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Mar 4
15¼	11¼	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	6	14	13½	13½	—1⅜
35½	25⅞	Boeing Air (.40g)	25	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
30	23½	Bohn Al&Brass(4g)	38	28½	27	27⅜	—1½
13⅞	12	Bond Stres (1.60)	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	
19⅝	17⅜	Borden Co (1.60)	1	12½	12½	12½	Mar 5
28½	21⅝	Borg-Warner	10	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
4¾	3	Boston & Maine	39	25¾	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
22¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (⅓e)	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Bridgeport Brass	1	18½	18½	18½	Mar 4
26¼	19¾	Briggs Mfg (4g)	12	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
30½	23	Briggs & Strat (⅔e)	10	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Feb 26
2¾	1¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
9¾	6⅝	Bklyn&Q Trans pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar 5
13⅜	8⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
37	25½	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	17	10⅝	9⅞	10½	Mar 5
21½	14½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ½
41	35	Brown Shoe (3)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
10	7⅜	Brunswk Balke(1g)	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Mar 5
9¾	7½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅜
6⅜	4½	Budd Mfg	3	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
20	15½	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
32¼	24½	Bulova Watch (4)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¾
9½	7	Burling Mills (1)	4	30½	29½	29½	—1
20¼	16¼	Burr Add M (.20e)	4	8	8	8	Mar 5
3½	2	Bush Terminal	4	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
11	8⅝	Bush Term 7% deb	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar 5
7	6¾	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8	7⅞	8	
22	19	Butler Bros pf(1½)	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Mar 5
4⅜	3	Butte Cop & Z (.10g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅜	Byers (A M) Co	2	3½	3½	3½	
19¾	15¼	Byron Jackson (⅓e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
			18	18	18	18	

C

24½	19	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	21¼	21	21	Mar 5
49¼	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	Feb 25
2½	1½	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¾	6⅞	Calumet&Hec(1.10g)	11	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
15¾	10	Campbell Wyant(1)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
19¾	13½	Can Dry G Ale	36	18	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	6¾	Canad Pacific	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	35½	35½	35½	Mar 4
18	15½	Capital Ad A (½g)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
4½	3½	Carpenter Sti (.10e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Mar 5
97½	79	Carriers&Gn (.35g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
85½	39¼	Case (J I) Co (6g)	4	88¼	86	86	—2¼
102¾	100⅝	Caterpillar Trac (⅝e)	5	46	45¼	45¼	— ¾
18⅞	14	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Mar 5
94	92	Celanese Corp	7	16⅝	15	15	— ⅛
25½	18	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	26	Celotex Cp (1.20g)	7	20	20	20	— ⅛
4½	3¼	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	27¼	27	27	— ¼
11	9⅛	Cent Foundry	12	3½	3½	3½	
8¼	6	Cent Ill R N J	1	11	11	11	Feb 23
5½	4	Cent Vio Pass (1e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Feb 25
46½	35½	CenturyRibM(.10e)	1	4	4	4	Mar 2
8⅝	6	Cerro de Pas (1e)	7	40¼	39½	39½	—1¼
30½	27	Certain-teed Prod	1	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
12¼	7¼	Champ P&P (¼e)	2	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
38½	31½	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
88	88	Ches & Ohio (1⅛o)	*28	36¾	34½	34⅜	—1¾
48⅛	37¼	Ches & Oh pf (6)	1	88	88	88	Feb 26
1¼	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1½	1¼	1¼	Feb 23
3¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	Chi & N West	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mar 4
4⅜	3	Chi & N West pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
1¼	⅛	Chi Grt West	5	⅝	¾	¾	Mar 5
5⅝	3	Chi Grt W pf	4	4	4	4	
14	11	Chi Mail Or (1⅛e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Mar 2
1	⅝	Chi M St P & P	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar 4
1⅜	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	9	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
12⅜	9⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	3	11¼	10½	10½	—1½
32½	27	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
1¼	⅞	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1½	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Mar 4
13⅜	9½	Chi Yell Cab (1⅛g)	1	2	2	2	Mar 1
16½	12⅜	Chick Cot Oil (⅛e)	1	10	10	10	Mar 4
5½	3¾	Childs Co	3	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
63⅛	46⅝	Chrysler Corp	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12½	10⅞	City Ice & Fuel (2)	86	52½	50⅝	51	—1½
3¾	2¾	City Stores	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
			3	3	3	3	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	17½	Clark Equip	1	18½	18⅛	18½	—⅛
26½	19⅝	Clev Graph B (2.25g)	3	23⅜	22	22	—1⅝
41	33½	Climax Molyb(.30g)	7	38	37½	37½	9—1½
15½	12¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	2	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
126	112	Coca-Cola (⅛e)	3	133⅝	131½	131½	— ¾
80	66	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	86⅞	83½	85⅞	Mar 4
11⅞	8½	Colgate-Palm P	21	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
95½	87½	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	94	94	94	Mar 5
27⅜	20½	Coll & Alt (⅛e)	1	30	30	30	
20	15	Col Fuel & Iron (1g)	2	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
22½	17⅞	Colm Bdcst A (.40e)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
21¾	17⅞	Colm Bdcst B (.40e)	1	18	18	18	Mar 4
9⅝	6⅞	Colum Gas(.48g)	23	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
79	68	Colum G & E pf A(6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ½
15½	11⅞	Colum Pict vtc (1)	3	13¼	13	13	—1
34	30	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	34	34	34	
76	62¼	Colum Carbon (4)	1	67	67	67	
32⅝	31½	Comi Credit (6)	8	35½	34½	35	— ½
88	86	Comi Cred pf (4½)	2	88	88	88	Feb 18
44¾	36	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
97½	93	Com In T cv pf(4½)	1	97¼	97½	97¼	Mar 4
16	7¾	Comi Solvents (.80)	12	8¾	8	8	
2	1⅝	Comwith & South	17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
42¼	20	Com&South pf(1½k)	6	34	34	34	
27⅝	23¾	Comwith Ed (1¾)	8	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
7½	6	Conde Nast	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
24½	20½	Congoleum-N (⅜e)	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
8	7¼	Congress Cigar (1g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Mar 3
19½	13¾	Consol Aircr (½g)	12	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
8	6½	Consol Cigar (⅝e)	5	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
25⅞	20¼	Consol Edison (⅛e)	16	21⅝	21	21	— ¼
96½	90	Consol Ed pf (5)	2	93½	92	92	— ¾
1⅞	1¼	Consol Film Ind	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅞	5½	Consol Film pf (½g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Consol Laundries	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10½	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	10	9¼	9	9	— ¼
101½	101½	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101½	101½	101½	Feb 21
7⅞	3⅞	Consol RR Cuba pf	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Mar 3
½	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	3⅝	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Mar 4
22	13½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Feb 10
86½	83⅝	Consum Pw pf (4½)	1	85	85	85	Mar 1
16⅝	12⅜	Container Cp (1.20)	11	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
16½	10¾	Cont Bak A	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cont Bak B	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
85	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	83½	83½	83½	— ½
45¾	38¼	Cont Can (½e)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 1
110¾	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	4	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
9½	7½	Cont Diam Fib	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
32	⅜71½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Feb 23
13¾	11¾	Cont Motors	4	30	30	30	—1¼
34⅜	27½	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	18	30	29¼	29¾	— ¾
16½	12½	Cont Steel (1⅝g)	3	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
65⅛	58⅜	Corn Products (3)	2	64½	64½

Commerce and Industry

Ford Motor Co. Completely Exempt From 'Third Basket' Tax

Business and Finance

New Zealand Is Trying to Foster New Industries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In an effort to strengthen the industrial position of the country the Socialist Government here is moving to create great new industries that will find needs which now have to be met by foreign supplies.

Chief of the fresh undertakings on which the Government would embark is the steel industry. At Onakaka, at the northern end of the South Island are great deposits of iron, estimated at almost half the country's total resources.

There the Socialists meditate reopening the blast furnaces of the old Onakaka Iron and Steel Company, closed since 1935 and only intermittently in operation over the previous five years.

The rich ores of Onakaka, attractive to a world which craves metals, brought a British syndicate into the field eager to build mills, to buy coal mines and sink more British capital overseas.

But the Socialists, canny in approaching the British offer, declared their slogan "New Zealand products for New Zealanders" and announced they would grant the British a license only under close restrictions, with the Government drawing high royalties from the iron and steel.

Exploration Halted

This halted the British exploration of avenues of development, and today the Socialists have been going over the field weighing the possibilities for a State iron and steel works which would operate behind high tariff barriers and gain the country's trade. A spanner in the wheels of this machinery has been the growth of a high- grade steel industry in Australia from which has been coming iron and steel which has captured much of the market here.

Simultaneously the Government considers the establishment of a tire industry, something this country has never had. There have been long negotiations over the creation of this new industry.

Lord Nuffield, British motor millionaire, was prepared to make a first expenditure of £250,000 in building a tire factory, provided he was given a monopoly of the field for two years, after which normal tariff protection was all that was asked. When the Government balked at this, a New Zealand organization attempted to have the Goodyear corporation enter the field here. And as negotiations dragged on the Government carefully compiled data on tire manufacture in the event that it had to enter the field itself.

Much hope is also felt in a new technique of automobile manufacturing which the Socialists are urging on the British. With the automobile industry nipping up to new levels, with the last September sales totals passing the whole year's figures for the boom year 1929, the Government is anxious to have as much of the work of car manufacturing as possible done in this country.

So the British auto manufacturers are being urged to adopt the technique already accepted by Ford and General Motors, that is, ship their machines out in parts and have the assembly line built in New Zealand. This policy has proved highly successful for American cars and the British have been told they should adopt the same methods. But they have been reluctant, have argued that if there are gains from this policy there are also losses and have refused to ship autos "completely knocked down," as the Government terms it, for New Zealanders to build them. So in this field, also, there has been a check.

Government Action

Now it begins to appear that these checks add up to Government action unless satisfactory arrangements are made with private capital.

In general the Socialists here have preferred to put into operation a policy of Socialism by regulation rather than of ownership.

Recently, Transport Minister Semple, assured anxious transport firms he had no intention to intervene in this field as long as private enterprise could furnish the necessary service. So the manufacturing fields cited above will be handed over to those with the ability and the money to explore them. But they will not take over the monopoly which the Government is willing to create without undertaking to use New Zealand workmen and materials, to give a minimum output at a maximum price. In other words there will be regulation of profit. The Government will allow what it holds a "fair profit," about 4 or 5 per cent, and will fix selling prices on that basis.

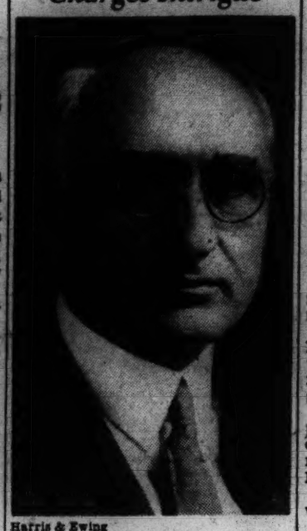
With the taking up of the slack in employment due to the creation of these new industries it is held here there will not be more than a handful of employable workers in the country without jobs. This will be the first time in the whole history of New Zealand that such a state of affairs has existed. Even in the earlier boom times there were more jobless than will exist when the Government's new industrial plan begins running full blast. Minister of Industry, Dan G. Sullivan, declares it will "play a very large part in the future of the country" and will be "a great thing for New Zealand."

Meantime, to ease the burden which existing industries suffer from the short-hours-high-wages policy of the Government, the Socialists have declared manufacturers do not need to pay employees for all holidays and have declined to proceed with a plan to give every worker two weeks vacation annually on full pay.

Aldermac Copper Corp.

TORONTO (CP)—Aldermac Copper Corporation announced that directors had accepted an offer, subject to ratification by shareholders, for 1,000,000 shares of the company's stock at 60 cents a share for use in building a sulphur-producing plant at Niagara Falls, Ont. The offer, source of which was not named, would involve an increase in Aldermac capital from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 shares.

Charges Intrigue



Harris & Ewing

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan
Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority

Treasury Offers Bonds for Notes In 2½ P. C. Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Treasury announced an offering of 10½-year 2½ per cent Treasury bonds of 1948 in exchange for $455,175,500 of maturing 3 per cent Treasury notes.

The announcement said that the exchange will be made par for par as of March 15 and the offering will be limited to the amount of maturing notes offered in exchange. No cash subscriptions will be received.

Good Bond Market

Secretary Morgenthau said that the nearest comparable recent Treasury was the $250,000,000 issue of 8-year bonds sold last December and over-subscribed 15 times. Mr. Morgenthau said that he could ascribe no particular reason for the use of relatively short-term, fixed-date bond issues on two successive occasions within so short a time, except that conditions in the Government bond market are favorable.

The Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau revealed, will dip into its cash box to the extent of $562,642,000. It will do this to pay off $400,642,000 in special Treasury bills maturing immediately after March 15 and to meet $162,000,000 of interest charges on the public debt which fall due on March 15.

Mr. Morgenthau said he could not tell until after receipt of the March income tax payments, which are expected to amount to about $700,000,000, how long the Treasury would issue the special "new money" bill now being offered at the rate of about $50,000,000 a week. The Treasury's working balance on March 3 stood at $1,263,795,740.

Mature Sept. 15, 1948

The new bonds will be dated March 15 and will bear interest from that date, payable semi-annually. They will mature Sept. 15, 1948, and will not be subject to call for redemption before that date.

The manner of the issue is as follows: There will be two forms, bearer bonds with interest coupons attached and bonds registered as to both principal and interest. Both forms will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

Subscriptions will be received at the Treasury Department here as well as at the Federal Reserve Banks and their branches. They should be accompanied, the Treasury announcement said, by a like face amount of Series C-1938 Treasury notes, maturing on March 15, with the final coupon detached.

American Smelting Net Lower in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Co. and subsidiaries have reported net income for 1937 of $18,285,425 after all charges and provision for federal surtax on undistributed profits, equal to $6.54 a share of 2,191,669 shares of common stock after preferred dividend requirements. This compared with net income in 1936 of $17,131,035, or $6.85 a share of 1,829,940 common shares then outstanding.

Cash and U. S. Government securities on hand at the end of the year amounted to $19,796,549, compared with $18,336,110 at the close of 1936.

Simon Guggenheim, president, in a statement to stockholders, reported that as a result of the fall in metal prices generally during the latter part of 1937, it was necessary to write down inventories to the amount of $1,919,000.

Production of refineries included 2,018,605 ounces of gold, compared with 2,090,347 in 1936; 197,507,924 ounces of silver, including foreign refined silver retreated, against 151,032,164 in 1936; and 478,761 tons of lead against 424,015 in the preceding year.

Number of men employed in 1937 was 32,858, a gain of 2,598 over 1936.

New York Stock Exchange Seat Sells for $67,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership for $67,000, a decline of $3,000 from the previous transaction.

The consideration involved in the latest transfer, however, was $8,000 more than the $59,000 paid for a membership on February 3, which was a 20-year low. The 1938 high, thus far, is $70,000, against a 1937 high of $134,000.

TVA Head Assails Fellow-Directors; Asks for Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Three developments have brought the TVA problem to a head, as perhaps the most acute immediate question confronting President Roosevelt's domestic program:

1. Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of TVA, has rejected the demand of his two co-directors, David E. Lilienthal and Harcourt A. Morgan, that he resign, and has attacked them for making "explicitly false reports" to the President, Congress, and the public.

2. A plan to buy out private power interests in the TVA area and end competition there has been announced by the Lilienthal-Harcourt Morgan majority group on TVA.

3. Congress is considering an investigation of the whole matter.

Over the week end Chairman Morgan, the minority member, released a 4,000-page letter written to Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, dated Feb. 14, bristling with charges against his two colleagues. Instead of acceding to their demand that he either retire, or drop his "rule or ruin" policy, the letter revealed that he intends to stick at his post while he is under fire. The letter was crammed with charges of "intrigue," "sharp strategy," "jokers" in electric contracts, and of "disorder, waste, confuson and lack of planning to a startling degree" in the electrical division.

He charged the claims asserted by Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee, in connection with reputed marble deposits in the area flooded by the Norris Dam in Tennessee, were "an effort at a deliberate, bare-faced steal." The letter was dated four days before the one sent President Rooesvelt, by Mr. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan on Jan. 18, which urged that the chairman either co-operate with them or give up his office.

The second over-the-week-end development was the announcement by Messrs. Lilienthal and Harcourt Morgan of a plan to buy out the power interests in the TVA region. Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, quickly responded to the proposal, saying he would be "delighted" to enter negotiations.

In discussing the power-purchase proposal, Mr. Lilienthal on Saturday declined to comment on the internal row within the agency. The purchase proposal is designed to end power competition in the Tennessee area between the public and private interests. At present it is little more than an invitation for negotiations. In some respects the plan resembles that originally advocated by Chairman Morgan. The latter did not participate in preparing the new formula.

On the third front of the TVA fight, Congress—it is still uncertain whether an investigation will be held. Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, "father" of TVA, has thrown his support to the majority of the directorate. In both House and Senate proposals for an investigation are under consideration. New Deal supporters are obviously reluctant to dwell on the differences within their pet project, but Dr. Morgan's charges are serious, and it may be difficult not to review them.

Life Underwriters Defend Stand On Bank Life Insurance

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—Defining its stand on proposed legislation which would permit savings banks to sell life insurance, the State Association of Life Underwriters denied that it is "blindly opposed" to the measure.

In a letter addressed to Democratic Senator Jacob Livingston, who charged this week in the Legislature that insurance companies were "ganging up" to defeat the bill, Spencer L. McCarthy, chairman of the association's general committee, declared that "we are not opposing savings bank life insurance as such, but were stating our criticism of the bill as introduced.

"We have continued," Mr. McCarthy wrote, "to respectfully suggest that the Superintendent of Insurance should not be called upon to compute rates and perform a multiple number of other duties, which your bill requires of him, and then, as Superintendent of Insurance, turn around and examine himself as to whether these computed rates are adequate.

"Since the beginning we have made this contention and hold to it now, that the State of New York, through its insurance department, should not be placed in the insurance business. In view of this, we think it is unfair for you to continue to intimate that we are blindly opposed to savings bank life insurance."

Philippines Approve London Sugar Agreement

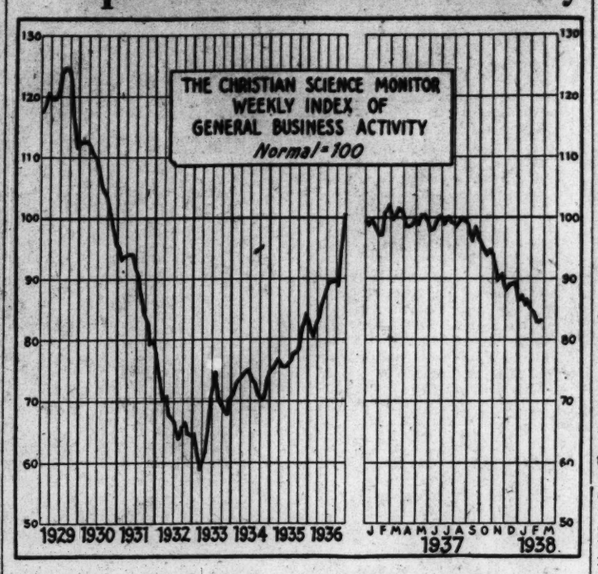
MANILA (AP)—The Philippine National Assembly passed a bill approving the London sugar pact by a vote of 54 to 1.

Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino, Philippine delegate to the London conference, told the legislators that the Philippines was the last interested country to ratify the pact. He said it was expected, now that the pact had been fully approved, sugar prices would be stabilized, probably with a movement upward.

Curb Seat Sale Off $3,000

NEW YORK—A New York Curb Exchange membership has been sold for $12,000, down $3,000 from the previous transaction, it was reported. The price equaled the 1935 low mark, and is the lowest since 1928, when $8,500 were recorded.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Upturn in Business Activity



Following the sharp decline in business activity recorded in recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index showed a slight upturn in the last week of February. Although the rate of decrease had slackened in the previous week, the sharp declines of the first half of the month lowered the average for February to a level 2.6 points below that of January.

At its current level, the index is substantially below that of a year ago, and next to the lowest recorded since April, 1936. On February 26, the index registered 83.4 (prel.) compared with 83.2 on February 19 and 102.1 on February 27, 1937.

Two of the components of the index, electric power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings, contributed to the advance. Bank debits for selected centers outside of New York City, dropped off more than seasonally.

The decrease recorded in power production figures fell short of expectations. After allowances had been made for the effect of the Washington's Birthday holiday, for a seasonal decline and for a slight increase due to trend, the adjusted index for the series advanced slightly above the previous week's level.

Miscellaneous carloadings showed a substantial increase in the adjusted index after allowance had been made for the holiday and seasonal factors.

The following table gives the combined index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Feb. 26, 1938	Feb. 19, 1938	Feb. 27, 1937
Combined index	83.4	83.2	102.1
Bk debits outside NYC	76.4	78.4	95.8
Elec power production	89.9	89.7	100 9
Misc carloadings	77.6	74.8	109.2

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market went over the hill last week and started down again, just about when and where chart-readers thought it would. It used to be thought that the increase in the popularity of chart-gazing would cancel out its effectiveness, but it seems to have increased it. To have predicted the latest market seemed all too simple. There was only one thing in favor of the simple guess—it worked. The same simple guess would have the market go down from here to the point from which it started about Feb. 4. There is only one thing against this kind of guessing—it may not work the next time.

It does not seem that the business news was any more depressing than it has been in previous weeks. The market simply seemed to lose its immunity to bad news. It could not apparently keep going while business volume and earnings kept going down.

Trading volume of 2,680,000 shares was the lowest for any full week since May, 1934. Saturday's volume was the smallest for any day since last July 19, February's volume of 14,525,000 shares was the same for any month since February, 1935. Last week's bond volume of 27,242,000 was smaller than for any week last year. February bond volume on the stock exchange of 127,700,000 was the smallest for any month in 20 years.

Rail News Poor

Leading unfavorable business news was again found in the railroad industry. Every new summary of January operating results was worse than the last until the final figures for the Class I roads showed the smallest net operating income for any month in 20 years and the smallest for any January on record, about $6,900,000. This was down 82.2 per cent from January, 1937, when the total was about $35,000,000. Even last December the net operating income of the Class I roads was $30,000,000.

Since then comparisons have probably become worse. Carloadings in January were down about 15 per cent from January, 1937. But for the week ended February 26 they were down 23.8 per cent, to the lowest level since the middle week of February, 1933, when the bank holidays were creeping over the country. Sixty-five roads failed to meet fixed charges, including Atchison, which has caused question marks to be placed even against Atchison general 4's by the most conservative investors.

Baltimore & Ohio is asking the RFC for $6,000,000 more, and its 4½'s due in 1939 tumbled last week to 40 bid 45 asked. Lone among roads doing better than last year was Illinois Central, raising the conjecture here that it might have hired new book-keepers. Trouble with the rails is that their traffic is now back at 1933 levels but due to increased operating expenses their earnings are squeezed down even below the levels of the former depression.

Then the delay in the I. C. C. rate decision has raised questions. Some here think the Commission is piqued at the White House insinuation recently that the President would put pressure on it for an increase. Others think the delay may mean the Commission is preparing something novel, startling, and radical.

Earnings Are Mixed

Earnings statements for 1937 came out in considerable number last week. The improvement shown by General Electric ($2.21 versus $1.52 in 1936), Bethlehem Steel ($7.64 versus $2.09), and Johns-Manville ($6.80 versus $5.13), tended to obscure the fact that most reporting companies, including Penney, Houdaille, Wheeling Steel, Southern California Edison, American Sugar Refining, Loose-Wiles and Simmons, showed lower earnings for 1937 than for 1936. For the American Telephone Company an interesting comparison is available with Bell Telephone of Canada. American Telephone last year earned $9.76 and paid $9.00, and now sells around 135. Canadian Bell earned $7.75, paid $7.50, but sells around 160. The difference is attributed here for the most part to the political roughing up which American Telephone is expected to suffer after the Federal Trade Commission report comes out. The nature of the report is foreshadowed by Walter Gifford's statement in the annual report that the Company wasn't allowed to answer back during the inquiry. Moreover, the dividend isn't being earned now, and in the Street it is not expected that Telephone will repeat during this depression its policy during the last one of keeping up the dividend out of surplus.

Auto News Unfavorable

Automobile news is also, in the idiomatic understatement of current slang, "not so good." Motor output during January and February was 40 per cent below last year, and it is currently running at the same percentage under. Of all companies reporting, General Motors alone is said to be still in the black. Chrysler factory sales for January and February were said to be 70 per cent below last year, when the company was running capacity to take advantage of General Motors' C. I. O. troubles.

Commodities markets maintained an even keel except for wheat, which dropped on good weather news for the winter crop, and sugar. The sugar trade has been under the impression for many months that Washington thought 3.15 to 3.45 cents was a proper price range for duty-paid or duty-free sugar. But Secretary Wallace wrote a letter last week indicating he thought sugar, which has been playing round the lower of these levels for some time, was high enough and perhaps too high. So Contract No. 3 on the Coffee and Sugar Exchange here declined to around 2.15 cents, which after payment of the 0.90 cent duty means 3.05 cents duty-paid.

Washington News Unsatisfactory

The Washington news was also not so good. While the new tax bill does mean virtual abandonment of the tax for squeezing out dividends, closer analysis shows that few corporations would benefit and the total collections, other things being equal, would be larger, while a wide opening has been made for a permanent normal tax of 20 per cent on corporate earnings. And the third-basket tax on family-owned corporations is obnoxious to the Street. The President's statement Friday that turning the reform heat off business was furthest from his thoughts did not, of course, do the market any good.

Speculation about the Treasury refunding offer on March 15 to pay off $455,000,000 of maturing 3 per cent notes is largely concerned with a 9 or 10-year 2½ per cent bond. The Treasury now seems more interested in holding down than holding up the price of its bonds. It is selling bills at 0.058 per cent bank discount rate. The month-end statement showed the February deficit at $175,000,000, from which should be deducted about $120,000,000 of Old Age Reserve Account and Unemployment Trust Fund investments to obtain a "layman's balance." That means that the Treasury was only out of pocket about $50,000,000 for February. And it sold about $50,000,000 of baby bonds so it was practically independent of the money market.

Ford Family Is Paid 69 Per Cent Of 1937 Earnings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—It was learned here today that the Ford Motor Company, biggest closely held corporation in America, will be completely exempt from the "Third Basket" provision of the pending revenue law, under its current dividend policies.

This is despite the fact that the "Third Basket" or Section 1-B of the law is aimed specifically at big family-controlled corporations which "plow back" dividends.

The traditional Ford policy of plowing back profits, upon which the half billion dollar corporation was founded, has been relaxed to meet the requirements of the undistributed profits tax now in effect, it was stated positively here.

Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, pilot of the Administration tax bill, stated on the House floor that the Ford Company had distributed 69.69 per cent of its net income to its family-stockholders last year. The information, he stated, came from the U. S. Treasury.

Exempt from Penalty

This rate of income distribution would take Henry Ford and his giant company out from under the "Third Basket" altogether. Any company—no matter how big—is exempted from the 11.2 per cent penalty surtax if it distributes 57.6 of its income.

This information means that Mr. Ford has decided to pay out the dividends that formerly went back into the giant corporation. The only stockholders, so far as known, are Henry Ford and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Edsel Ford, and their two children.

The effect of this dividend policy will be a big increase in the Ford family's personal income tax and surtaxes to the U. S. Treasury.

The information, though rumored in the past, came as a distinct surprise to most members of Congress.

Henry Ford on May 1, 1937, denounced the tax, charging it was aimed at his company in an effort to force it under control of financiers. The Vinson statement shows the motor manufacturer, though reluctantly, has yielded to the tax.

From Treasury Department

Representative Earl C. Michener, a Republican from Mr. Ford's own State, apparently did not know of the development. Following an attack on the measure by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, he declared "everything he said of Eastman applies equally to Henry Ford."

Replying, Mr. Vinson revealed that Henry Ford's name was the only name of a manufacturer mentioned in preliminary committee discussion of the 1-B surtax. He then divulged that information had come from the Treasury Department that Mr. Ford was paying out 69.69 per cent in dividends, thus exempting him from the 57.65 upper limit under the penalty tax.

Another member of Congress from Michigan, Clare E. Hoffman, also showed himself apparently unaware of the situation.

"What other corporations, of the larger ones, aside from the Ford Company, fall within this section 1-B?" he demanded.

Distribution Question

"Of course I may tell the gentleman that the dividend policy of Mr. Ford under the 1936 revenue act would exclude him from the operation of the 1-B tax," replied Mr. Vinson.

"He does not come within it?"

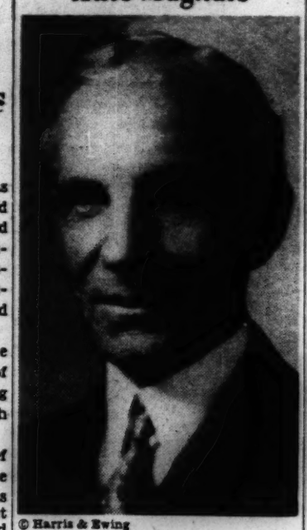
"He did not come within it when he distributed 69.69 per cent."

"I asked the question, what other corporations than the Ford Company, fall within the 1-B class now?" repeated Mr. Hoffman.

"It is a question of distribution, and if the Ford Company does not distribute 57.6 per cent it will come within the 1-B tax," replied Mr. Vinson finally.

Opponents of the tax were quick to point out that even though the Ford Company had avoided payments by altering their famous "plowing back" policy, yet the tax for all that had a direct effect upon Mr. Ford by causing this very change.

Auto Magnate



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Henry Ford
Founder of the Ford Motor Company

1937 Slump Found Steeper Than In 1920-21 or 1929-32

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Greater velocity has marked the 1937 recession than the depressions of 1920-1921 and 1929-1932, according to a report by the National Industrial Conference Board here today. The survey compares business conditions in nine-month periods after each of the three business slumps.

In 1920, the report says, the decline in manufacturing began in April, after which there was a slight recovery in May which was succeeded by a precipitate slump for seven months, reaching a level 32.3 per cent below March of the same year, the preceding peak month of production.

In 1929, decline began in June, it continues. August and September, however, showed recovery of a few points, after which business slumped rapidly to the low point in December, 27.3 below May of that year.

The 1927 slump began in May, the report adds, recovered slightly in August and then fell without interruption to January, 1938, the total decline from April, 1937 to January, 1938, being 40 per cent.

Manufacturing pay rolls declined faster and farther in 1937 than in either of the preceding depressions, it is added.

Average weekly earnings in January, due to a reduction in hours of work, decreased to $22.98, another report by the board today says. Earnings in the 25 manufacturing industries covered by the Board's survey are now lower than for any prior month since September, 1935.

Hourly earnings are still substantially above pre-depression levels, but the number of hours of work per week now averages only 32.5, as compared with 41.0 in January, 1937, and 48.3 in 1929, the report adds.

South Acts to Move Big Cotton Surplus

ATLANTA (AP)—A move intended to get a large portion of the huge cotton surplus—about 8,000,000 bales—into hands of consumers was initiated here through formation of a Cotton Consumption Council.

The new organization, formed by representatives of growers, mills, chain stores and mail order houses, agricultural commissioners and the Cotton Textile Institute, will coordinate activities of all interested organizations in promotion of the cotton industry.

Harry Wilson, Louisiana Commissioner of Agriculture, estimated the surplus on hand would normally require two years to consume. An effort to quicken its distribution will be made through advertising and promotion campaigns of chain stores, mail order houses, 10-cent stores and other distributing agencies.

Mr. Wilson, who was named chairman of a committee to direct the campaign, said the heavy surplus had created a crisis as serious for the South as the one which followed the Civil War.

Steel Operations Drop 1 Point To 29.5 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Improvement in steel buying during the past week in the United States was slight and the trade was irregular, although most mills found somewhat broader demand and a gradual, though slow, tendency upward, says the magazine Steel in its weekly review.

Operations continue to hold close to 30 per cent of capacity, as it has done since the middle of January, the national ingot operating rate dropped one point during the past week, to 29.5 per cent of mill capacity.

Operations Staggered

Slight losses, continues the report, some due to staggered operation, were shown in six areas, no change was made in five districts and a small gain was reported in one. Chicago advanced two points to 26.5 per cent, Pittsburgh dropped one point to 27, Birmingham three points to 58, New England 12 points to 15, Cincinnati 25 points to 10, Detroit eight points to 35 and Cleveland three points to 28.

No change was made at Youngstown at 29 per cent, St. Louis at 28, Buffalo at 21, Wheeling at 38 and eastern Pennsylvania at 30.

Steel consumers in general are continuing the waiting attitude that has characterized the situation for many weeks, according to the survey, showing no inclination to accumulate stocks. Requests for immediate shipment indicate little steel is in consumer hands. It is becoming increasingly evident many steel users have large inventory of their manufactured products and will not buy freely until these have begun to move.

Farm implement makers are supplying one of the brightest spots in the situation, continues Steel, maintaining schedules at a rate relatively higher than other steel consumers.

"With surveys of farm cash income indicating purchasing power almost equal to that of last year," says the report, "a good rate of buying is expected.

Pig Iron Output Up

"Pig iron production in February made a gain of 47 tons in the daily rate, 0.1 per cent over January. The daily rate was 46,655 tons, compared with 46,608 tons in January. Total production in February was 1,306,333 tons, 9.6 per cent lower than the 1,444,862 tons in January. The February record is the lowest since December, 1934, when total production was 1,028,006 tons, with a daily rate of 33,161 tons. It was the lowest February since 1934 when output was 1,270,792 tons at a daily rate of 45,385 tons.

"Steel and iron imports in January were 29,409 gross tons, an increase of 17.1 per cent over December, but 21.8 per cent below the monthly average for 1937 and 27.6 per cent smaller than in January, 1937. Pig iron was the leading article, most coming from British India and the Netherlands.

"Scrap imports were the lowest in many months at 222 tons. Germany was the leading source of imports, passing Belgium, which has been in the lead for several months."

With prices of scrap largely nominal in absence of buying, except for export, adjustments to lower levels last week caused the composite of steelmaking grades to decline 12 cents to $13.13. This is the lowest point for this indicator since about the middle of December.

Changes in scrap quotations had no effect on the iron and steel composite, which remains at $38.84. The finished steel composite shows no change from $61.70, which has held for many months.

Pure Oil's 1937 Net Best in 11 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—The Pure Oil Company reported 1937 net income of $11,403,805, the best in 11 years and the third largest on record.

This was equal, after preferred dividend requirements to $2.15 a common share, and compared with $7,658,372, or $1.63, in 1936.

Henry M. Dawes, president, said there was nothing alarming about size of stocks of crude oil in tanks, particularly in view of the increased consumptive capacity of the country.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Course of Wheat Prices Unevenly Lower for Week

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The course of wheat prices has been irregularly downward the past week, losing the gains of the previous week, and working down to close to the low points of the past few months.

Export developments were favorable for a time, but the European demand flattened out the past few days for American wheat, although buying of Australian has continued heavy.

European mills appear to be using a much smaller percentage of high grade grain such as choice hard winters of this country and the spring wheats of Canada. Consequently the expected demand for the strong wheats has not reached anywhere near the volume expected, based on the short supplies of such wheat this season.

Not only has Europe bought freely of the relatively cheap Australian wheat, but Russia has taken approximately 15 cargoes to go to Vladivostok, her far eastern seaport.

Spain Buying Wheat

Spain also has taken a number of cargoes from Australia, all of which suggests that the latter country will soon be in a decidedly strong position. However, her shippers are still selling wheat much below the prices for American, Argentine and Russian wheat, and at still greater discounts under the extravagantly priced Canadian spring wheat.

Clearances of domestic wheat have been fair, but far from the volume expected. Domestic primary receipts are not large, except as compared to the small marketings of a year ago, which were from a small crop.

Private estimates for March, which are not regarded as meaning much, suggest a winter wheat crop of 559,000,000 bushels.

Stocks on farms are of course much larger than a year ago, 129,000,000 bushels against 87,000,000 bushels. Visible stocks are decreasing at a substantial rate, and the domestic milling demand has picked up considerably, although flour sales have continued on a hand-to-mouth buying basis.

Subsoil moisture supplies southwest are subnormal, but there has been rain enough to afford temporary surface supplies ample for the season, if generous precipitation follows later. Winter killing apparently has been less than usual, but moisture conditions will be the main factor on account of the lack of adequate subsoil moisture reserves.

European Outlook Fair

In Europe the crop outlook is considered favorable with the exception of in Mediterranean countries, where the outlook is more dubious. All in all the foreign crop of wheat promises about the same as a year ago.

Corn has held rather steady, but the export trade has been disappointing as well as in wheat. However, clearances are fairly large. In the meantime, lake points are accumulating corn quite rapidly.

Argentine conditions continue bullish. Current estimates indicate an exportable surplus of a little more than 100,000,000 bushels. Last year the exportable surplus was 280,000,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agriculture Economics received cable reports that Argentina had estimated its new wheat crop at 184,047,000 bushels compared with 249,193,000 last year.

The flax seed crop was estimated at 59,249,000 bushels compared with 76,200,000 last year.

No report on the size of the new corn crop was received. Officials said, however, that on account of a severe drought this crop was expected to total about 240,000,000 bushels compared with 359,615,000 last year.

Dividend Omissions

Thompson Products, Inc., declared a regularly quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25. No action was taken on the common stock. During 1937 it paid on the common 40 cents April 1, 50 cents each July 1 and Oct. 1 and 30 cents Dec. 23 last.

Directors of Reece Folding Machine Company decided to take no action on dividend due at this time. Stock was previously on a five-cent quarterly basis.

Glidden Co. directors have failed to take action on the common dividend due at this time. Previously, 50 cents a share quarterly had been paid. The regular quarterly dividend of 56¼ cents a share was ordered on the preferred, payable April 1 to holders of record March 17.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Accumulated Period	Payable	Holders of Record
New Orl P S pf	$7½c	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	
Regular				
Ark P & L, $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bangor HydEl Co	30c	Q	May 2	Apr. 11
Canada Packers	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Tr Co. (Kan C)	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Florence Stove	60c		Mar. 21	Mar. 15
Holling Cons Gld M	5c	M	Mar. 25	Mar. 11
Internat Elevtg Co	40c		Mar. 31	Feb. 18
Lang (John A) & Sons, Ltd	17½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Managed Estates	4c		Mar. 25	Mar. 10
Nat Candy Co 1st pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Do 2d pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Safe Fren Remedial Loan Assn	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
St L R Mt & Pac 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Thompson Prd pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 4: Receipts, $38,132,456; expenditures, $32,919,113; balance, $1,019,125,648; customs receipts for the month, $3,968,129. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,920,842,523; expenditures, $8,004,272,541, including $1,346,979,589 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,136,130,018; gross debt, $37,744,464,127, an increase of $3,887,313 above the previous day; gold assets, $13,788,189,982.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3⅝s 43-40 June	108.30	108.30	108.30
3	3½s '45-43	108.19	108.16	108.19
11	3½s 46-44	108.13	108.12	109.13
5	2½s '47-45	104.30	104.27	104.28
1	2½s '45	103.24	103.24	103.24
2	3¼s '56-46	111.23	111.23	111.23
1	3½s 49-46	107	107	107
286	2¾s 51-48	117.24	117.24	117.24
3	3½s 52-49	102.30	102.30	102.30
38	2½s 53-49	106.22	106.22	106.22
63	2½s 60-55	100.12	100.12	100.13
		1022.7	102.24	102.25

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	2¾s 47-43	103.9	103.7	103.9
5	3s 49-44	104.10	104.10	104.10

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s 49-39	102.11	102.11	102.11
3	2½s 44-42	102.5	102.5	102.5
2	3s '52-44	104.12	104.11	104.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	3:00
11	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	101½	101¼	101¼
6	Alleghany 5s '44	70½	69	69
1	Alleghany 5s '49	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜
14	Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	34¼	34½
24	Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	104⅝	104⅞
13	Am&For P 5s 2030	55⅝	55	55
6	AmIChem 5½s '49	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1	Am Int ½5s '49	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
4	Am T&T 3½s '43	111¾	113⅜	113⅜
30	mA T&T 3¼s '61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
2	Am T Fdr ev '50	104½	104	104
22	Anaconda Cp 5½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Ang C Nitrg deb '67	28½	28½	28½
18	Arm Del 4s '55	91⅞	91¼	91¼
24	B&O rfg 6s '95	38½	28½	28¼
25	B&O rfg 5s '95	31	28½	28½
23	B&O 5s '96 F	27¾	25¾	25¾
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	26	25	25
55	B&O cv 4½s '60	25	25	25
2	B&O 4s '48	21¾	20¾	20¾
2	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	58	56	56
20	B&O 5s S W '50	45½	45	45
6	B&O 4s T C '50	36⅞	36	36⅛
4	Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	35½	35½	35½
2	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	104⅛	104	104
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	118½	118½	118½
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	127¾	127¾	127¾
3	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102¾	102¾	102½
70	Beth Stl 3½s '52	94⅞	94⅝	94⅝
6	Boston&Me 5s '67	88¾	87¼	88
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	40¾	40¼	40¼
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	36	36	36
4	Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	41	41	41
14	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	104½	104¼	104½
2	Bklyn Ug Gas 5s '45	50½	49¾	49¾
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104	104	104
5	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	68¾	65	65
2	Buf R & P 4½s '57	107	107	107
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115¾	115¾	115⅝
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Can Pac 4½s'46	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
1	Can Pac 4½s'56	101	101	101
17	Can Pac 4s perp	95	95	95
5	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	84⅝	83½	83½
1	Cen R R NJ 5s '87	5½	5½	5½
2	Certain-td 5½s'48	32	32	32
12	C&O 4½s '92	63	63	63
2	C&O 3½s '96 D	119	119	119
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	96	96
7	Chi & Alton 3s'49	96½	96	96½
42	C&O rfg 5s '71A	20	20	20
7	CB&Q 4½s '77	100¾	100	100⅜
25	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	94	94
23	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101	100½	100½
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	100½	100⅜	100½
6	Chi Gt West 4s '59	14	13¾	13¾
24	CMStP&P 5s 2000	18¾	18½	18½
10	CMStP&P ad 5s '75	11⅜	11	11
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4	3⅞	4
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2073C	9	9	9
10	Chi & NW 4s '87	9½	9½	9½
2	Chi & NW 4s '87 st	15½	15½	15½
2	Chi Ry 5s '27	14¾	14¾	14¾
6	CRI & P 4½s '52A	50	50	50
1	CRI&RP cv 4½s '60	8	8	8
3	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	4½	4½	4½
5	C T H & SE Inc 5s '60	8	8	8
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '54	47⅝	47	47
15	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Childs Co 5s '43	86	85¾	85¾
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	63	63	63
10	CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	60½	60½	60½
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Col Fd 5s '43	86	86	86
1	Col & So 4½s '80	100¼	100¼	100¼
14	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	40	40	40
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	95	95	95
2	Col Ry Pw½L 4s '65	91¾	91¾	91¾
4	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	108	108	108
20	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	98¾	98½	98¾
10	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	104	104	104
2	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Con Edis 3½s '66	107	107	107
7	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	106⅞	106⅞
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	107	106⅞	106⅞
7	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
3	Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	36¾	36½	36¾
5	Del & Hud 4s '43	48	47½	47½
2	D & R G 4s '36	107½	107½	107½
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Erie rfg 5s '67	101	101	101
6	Erie rf 5s '75	14	13½	13½
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	49¼	49¼	49¼
2	Erie cv 4s '53	26½	26	26
5	Fairb'ksMorse 4s '56	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101	101	101
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	94	94	94
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	94	94	94
5	Gal H & H 5½s '38	6	6	6
6	Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	95½	95½	95½
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	103¾	103¼	103⅜
1	Goodrich 6s '45	48¼	47	47
2	Goodrich T & R 5s '57	90	90	90
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
30	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	86	86	86
14	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98½	97¾	97¾
12	Gt Nor 3½s '67	90¾	90¼	90¾
4	G Bay & W deb A	79½	79¼	79¼
5	Gulf St Util 4s '66	55	54	54
3	Gulf St Util 4½s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Housatonic 5s '37	103	103	103
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	37¾	37¾	37¾
95	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
20	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	18¾	17½	18
3	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	52¾	52	52
21	Ill Cent rfg 4s '53	21	20¾	20¾
10	Ill Cen 4½s ref '63	38½	38½	38½
10	IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	33¾	33⅜	33½
13	IC & CSL &2NO 4½s'63	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	57	57	57
1	Interb R Tr 5½s ct	58⅝	56⅝	55⅞
12	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	18⅝	18½	18½
4	Int Hydro El 6s '44	56	54½	54½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	69¾	68¾	68¾
47	Int Paper 6s '55	50¼	50	50
27	Int T & T cv 4½s '39	87⅛	87	87
5	Int T & T 4½s '52	57½	57	57
6	Int T & T 5s '55	60½	60	60
2	James F & Clea 4s '59	61	61	61
1	Jones & Lau St 4¼s '61	93	93	93
11	K C South 5s '50	63¾	63½	63½
9	K C South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
10	K C Term 4s '60	108	107½	107½
2	Kans Cty & 4½s '80	105	105	105
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103	103¼
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58½	58½
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	58¾	58¾
3	Lac Gas 5s '39	58	58	58
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	30	30	30
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	23½	23½	23½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	21¾	21¾	21¾
5	Louis & N Un 4s '40	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	102¼	102¼	103¼
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	82	82	82
2	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	MilkErry&L 5s '61B	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
26	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	100¼	100¼	100¾
1	M&S L cn 5s'34ct	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	6	6	6
5	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	4	4	4
1	MSP & SSM 4½s ctf	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	12¾	12½	12¾
4	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62	45	44¾	44¾
2	M-K Tex ad 5s '67	20¼	20	20
20	Mo Pac 5½s'49	64	64	64
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	4¼	4¼	4¼
7	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21¾	21¼	21¼
3	Mo&KO Monig 5s '47	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	Boston&Me 5s '67	88¾	87¼	88
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	40¾	40¼	40¼
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	36	36	36
4	Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	41	41	41
14	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	104½	104¼	104½
2	Bklyn Ug Gas 5s '45	50½	49¾	49¾
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104	104	104
5	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	68¾	65	65
2	Buf R & P 4½s '57	107	107	107
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115¾	115¾	115⅝
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Can Pac 4½s'46	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
1	Can Pac 4½s'56	101	101	101
17	Can Pac 4s perp	95	95	95
5	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	84⅝	83½	83½
1	Cen R R NJ 5s '87	5½	5½	5½
32	Certain-td 5½s'48	32	32	32
12	C&O 4½s '92	63	63	63
2	C&O 3½s '96 D	119	119	119
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	96	96
7	Chi & Alton 3s'49	96½	96	96½
42	C&O rfg 5s '71A	20	20	20
7	CB&Q 4½s '77	100¾	100	100⅜
25	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	94	94
23	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101	100½	100½
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	100½	100⅜	100½
6	Chi Gt West 4s '59	14	13¾	13¾
24	CMStP&P 5s 2000	18¾	18½	18½
10	CMStP&P ad 5s '75	11⅜	11	11
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4	3⅞	4
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Chi&NW 4½s 2073C	9	9	9
10	Chi & NW 4s '87	9½	9½	9½
2	Chi & NW 4s '87 st	15½	15½	15½
2	Chi Ry 5s '27	14¾	14¾	14¾
6	CRI & P 4½s '52A	50	50	50
1	CRI&RP cv 4½s '60	8	8	8
3	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	4½	4½	4½
5	C T H & SE Inc 5s '60	8	8	8
3	Ch Un Sta 4s '54	47⅝	47	47
15	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Childs Co 5s '43	86	85¾	85¾
2	CCC&StL 4½s '77	63	63	63
10	CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	60½	60½	60½
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Col Fd 5s '43	86	86	86
1	Col & So 4½s '80	100¼	100¼	100¼
14	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	40	40	40
2	Colmbia G 5s 1961	95	95	95
2	Col Ry Pw½L 4s '65	91¾	91¾	91¾
4	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	108	108	108
20	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	98¾	98½	98¾
10	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	104	104	104
2	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Con Edis 3½s '66	107	107	107
7	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	106⅞	106⅞
10	Con Oil 3½s '51	107	106⅞	106⅞
7	Consum Pow 3½s '70	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
3	Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	36¾	36½	36¾
5	Del & Hud 4s '43	48	47½	47½
2	D & R G 4s '36	107½	107½	107½
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
21	Erie rfg 5s '67	101	101	101
6	Erie rf 5s '75	14	13½	13½
2	Erie 1st 4s '96	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	49¼	49¼	49¼
2	Erie cv 4s '53	26½	26	26
5	Fairb'ksMorse 4s '56	18¾	18¾	18¾
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101	101	101
2	Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	94	94	94
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	94	94	94
5	Gal H & H 5½s '38	6	6	6
6	Gen Mot Accep 3s '46	95½	95½	95½
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	103¾	103¼	103⅜
1	Goodrich 6s '45	48¼	47	47
2	Goodrich T & R 5s '57	90	90	90
4	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
3	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
30	Gt Nor 4s '48 G	86	86	86
14	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98½	97¾	97¾
12	Gt Nor 3½s '67	90¾	90¼	90¾
4	G Bay & W deb A	79½	79¼	79¼
5	Gulf St Util 4s '66	55	54	54
3	Gulf St Util 4½s '56	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Housatonic 5s '37	103	103	103
1	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	37¾	37¾	37¾
95	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	100¾	100⅝	100⅝
20	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	18¾	17½	18
3	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	52¾	52	52
21	Ill Cent rfg 4s '53	21	20¾	20¾
10	Ill Cen 4½s ref '63	38½	38½	38½
10	IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	34½	33¾	33½
13	IC & CSL &2NO 4½s'63	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105¼
1	Interb R Tr 7s '32	57	57	57
1	Interb R Tr 5½s ct	58⅝	56⅝	55⅞
12	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	18⅝	18½	18½
4	Int Hydro El 6s '44	56	54½	54½
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	69¾	68¾	68¾
47	Int Paper 6s '55	50¼	50	50
27	Int T & T cv 4½s '39	87⅛	87	87
5	Int T & T 4½s '52	57½	57	57
6	Int T & T 5s '55	60½	60	60
2	James F & Clea 4s '59	61	61	61
1	Jones & Lau St 4¼s '61	93	93	93
11	K C South 5s '50	63¾	63½	63½
9	K C South 3s '50	65½	65½	65½
10	K C Term 4s '60	108	107½	107½
2	Kans Cty & 4½s '80	105	105	105
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	103	103¼
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	100	100	100
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¾	58½	58½
3	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	59	58¾	58¾
3	Lac Gas 5s '39	58	58	58
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	27¼	27¼	27¼
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	30	30	30
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	23½	23½	23½
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	21¾	21¾	21¾
5	Louis & N Un 4s '40	74¼	74¼	74¼
2	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	102¼	102¼	103¼
1	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	82	82	82
2	McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	100¼	100¼	100¼
11	MilkErry&L 5s '61B	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞
26	Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	100¼	100¼	100¾
1	M&S L cn 5s'34ct	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	6	6	6
5	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	4	4	4
1	MSP & SSM 4½s ctf	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	12¾	12½	12¾
4	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	12¾	12¾	12¾
2	M-K-Tex 5s '62	45	44¾	44¾
2	M-K Tex ad 5s '67	20¼	20	20
20	Mo Pac 5½s'49	64	64	64
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	4¼	4¼	4¼
7	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	21¾	21¼	21¼
3	Mo&KO Monig 5s '47	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	Boston&Me 5s '67	88¾	87¼	88
1	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	40¾	40¼	40¼
1	Bkly City RR 5s '41	36	36	36
4	Bklyn Edis 3½s '66	41	41	41
14	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	104½	104¼	104½
2	Bklyn Ug Gas 5s '45	50½	49¾	49¾
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104	104	104
5	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	68¾	65	65
2	Buf R & P 4½s '57	107	107	107
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	27¾	27¾	27¾
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115½	115¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	115¾	115¾	115⅝
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	114¾	114¾	114¾
10	Can Pac 4½s'46	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛
1	Can Pac 4½s'56	101	101	101
17	Can Pac 4s perp	95	95	95
5	Cen of Ga 5s '59C	84⅝	83½	83½
1	Cen R R NJ 5s '87	5½	5½	5½
32	Certain-td 5½s'48	32	32	32
12	C&O 4½s '92	63	63	63
2	C&O 3½s '96 D	119	119	119
3	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	96	96
7	Chi & Alton 3s'49	96½	96	96½
42	C&O rfg 5s '71A	20	20	20
7	CB&Q 4½s '77	100¾	100	100⅜
25	CB&Q gen 4s '58	94	94	94
23	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101	100½	100½
4	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	100½	100⅜	100½
6	Chi Gt West 4s '59	14	13¾	13¾
24	CMStP&P 5s 2000	18¾	18½	18½
10	CMStP&P ad 5s '75	11⅜	11	11
3	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4	3⅞	4
1	Chi

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. W. 97th St.—Attractive kitchenette apartment to share; business woman; conveniently located; $60. Plaza 3-0097.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

IF YOU are driving to Florida within the next two weeks and can accommodate a young lady passenger, please contact SCHWARZ, 2602 161st St., Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, BRASSIERE or BELDERESS designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions. IDA GORDON 24 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3316

EXCHANGE

HUDSON Terraplane 1934 (2-door), exchange $400 equity for fare to England. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, TABLES and CHAIRS to rent and sell. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Six-room house, attractively furnished, restricted location; lot 75 x 125; landscaped; two screened porches; garage. Owner, 1060 S. E. 6th St.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamonds and jewelry bought. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. GEORGE H. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3400

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—In Jersey Mills, original Cape Cod Colonial, modernized, large living room, fireplace, heater, 3 bedrooms, bath, cellar, attic, terrace; ¼ acre ground, shrubbery, old shade; mountain-river views; city service; low taxes; corner Warren and Washington Streets, Hackettstown; price without antiques, $6450, half cash. C. C. ORT, Hackettstown, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Attractive single or double rooms; running water; refined guest house; delicious meals; parking. Tel. ASP. 3560.

ROOMS TO LET

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable double room next to bath; private family; reasonable. 1408 Southern Ave. S. E. Hillside 0310-J.

ROOMS WANTED

TORONTO, ONT.—Gentleman requires one or two large sunny rooms; board optional; please give particulars. O. L. G., c/o Representative, The Christian Science Monitor, 1713 Metropolitan Bldg.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 201 W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER with international experience in gardening; fine references; will go anywhere. R. 1318 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-Stenographer-Filing installation, organization, office supervision, personnel experience; or secretary-companion to private individual. Write Box W-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

TORONTO, ONT.—Charlotte Watson, Senior Certificate, London College, England; teacher of elocution, dramatic art. KE. 1893. 312 Lauder Ave.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Everything for the Home"
FURNITURE
RADIOS
ELECTRICAL GOODS
STERN & CO
7th & MARKET STS

BUTLER'S
INC.
Stationers—Booksellers
Engravers Photographic Equipment
Printers Office Furniture
415 Market Street
Phone 7545

CUMMINS & MALONEY
Distinctive Men's Wear
923 MARKET STREET
Store Hours 8:30 to 5:30

For Spring
Smart Frocks
Slim Slips
Hosiery in New Shades
Skirts That Swirl
Evelyn S. Zebley
EMALYN SHOP
3 East 9th St. Tel. 4923

BUCKENHEU'S
MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel OIL
"A Supreme Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
Dial 3-3119

HUMMING BIRD
and
PHOENIX HOSIERY
A gift she will always appreciate
CROSBY & HILL CO.
"Everybody's Store"
605-09 MARKET STREET

COLTONS
Plant and Store—115 W. 9th Street
Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear
"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face, also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
PRINTING
AND PUBLISHING
1015 19TH STREET, N. W.
Phone Metropolitan 4567

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1760 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Props.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 8300.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

MRS. JACK HAYES
REAL ESTATE
Insurance
1216 Connecticut Avenue
NATIONAL 7174

REAL ESTATE
RENTALS, SALES
HARRY B. PITTS
1019 15th St. N. W. Phone ME. 0100

If you Wish to Sell
Your Home, Apartment Building, Business Property or Vacant Lot
List with
Paul D. Crandall
for Prompt, Conscientious, Effective Service
Phone District 2346 334 Investment Bldg.

We make shoes longer, wider or narrower. We take gaps out of sides of your shoes. We make high vamps lower, guaranteeing perfect fit and comfort. We resole and rebuild all types of shoes. We convert suede into kid. We put new straps on all kinds of shoes. Telephone District 9273. Watch for name. Low prices.
New York Shoe Repairing and Remodeling
735 15TH STREET N. W.

MAINE

AUBURN

Ask for
Walton's Ideal Bread
Always Uniform and Dependable
at All Grocers
WALTON'S BAKERY

BANGOR

Rines
43 MAIN STREET
LADIES' SHOP
SMART FASHIONS
COATS, HATS, DRESSES and ALL ACCESSORIES
MARINETTE SPORTSWEAR

BURNETT'S MARKET
8 Seventh Street
Groceries—Meats
DIAL 5068

Fairmount Beauty Parlor
507 HAMMOND STREET
Best of Service
by Competent Operators
HIGHEST GRADE MATERIALS USED
Large, Airy, Pleasant Rooms
EVERETT E. TIBBETTS, Manager
DIAL 8969

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

LEWISTON

LAMEY WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—
Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils. Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils.
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS. Tel. 3780

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Life Insurance
ANNUITIES
General Insurance
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

"VANITY FAIR"
Tailored Underwear
Vanity Fair undies satisfy her love for beauty—her need for correct tailoring—her desire to avoid drudgery, because they're easy to launder and require NO IRONING.
Vanity Fair undies in slips, gowns, panties, bandeaux, briefs, pajamas, moderately priced.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE
Ask to See Our Nontarnishable
CHEST *for* SILVER
made in 3 sizes
$5.00—$6.00—$10.00
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
502 Congress St., Portland, Maine

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
national advertisers phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAINE

PORTLAND

WATCHES
Accurate Time Beautiful Designs
Guaranteed Dependable
$25.00 up
Carter Brothers Co.
JEWELERS
521 Congress St., Portland, Me.

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke, Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
312 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland give us a call.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046
9:00 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Patent Leather Bags
A Shining Success
to Carry You Through Spring and Into the Summer
HARRY G. EMMONS

Headquarters
for the Nationally Advertised
Wilbur Coon Shoes
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street Concord, N. H.

LINCOLN'S
21 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

"WEAR-EVER" Aluminum SPRING SALE
4-PC. SAUCE PAN SET, $1.95, reg. $2.50
BUNGALOW COOKER, $2.65, reg. $2.95
10-INCH EXTRA DEEP FRY PANS, $1.59, reg. $1.95
4-QUART TEA KETTLES, $2.98, reg. $3.50
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
13 NORTH MAIN STREET

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St. Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
SOCONY RANGE AND FUEL OIL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

W. CARPENTER
Wall Papers and Paints
PAINTING AND DECORATING
7 Bridge St. Tel. 1417

DOVER

Kickernick's
the freedom pouch
At
L. K. Ross Emporium Store
376 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
TEL. 1351-W

Oldest Established
Plumbing and Stove Store
in Dover, N. H.
LITTLEFIELD, FRARY & Co.
126 WASHINGTON ST.

AFTERNOON TEA
Served From 3 to 5 at
DAERIS
Air Conditioned Restaurant
MORRILL BLDG.
Breakfast Served—Fountain Service

Farnham's
WEARING APPAREL
and FOOTWEAR
Dover, N. H. On the Bridge

H. E. HUGHES
MORRILL BLDG.
SHOES
Drastic Reduction
in Discontinued Line

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

More Than a Store—
A Manchester Institution
Every so often we overhear customers say, "Whatever would we do without Leavitt's." And that makes us pretty proud. For we realize then that we are more than a store—we are an institution.
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

OPENING
Finer and Larger Shop
at
50 HANOVER STREET
We are pleased that we will be better able to serve you in our new location.
HATS—DRESSES
that are better, more unusual, smart styles, and rightly priced.
MISS MARY CAHILL
and
MISS LILI CHARTIER

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

ELECTRICAL Contractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Bring In Your Worn-Out Watches and Clocks
Expert Work and Prices Right
N. Guy Ruiter
922 ELM STREET

NASHUA

Use Spry—
the new all-vegetable, triple-creamed shortening, for light, delicious cakes and pastry and for frying.
Moore's Market
PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
MEATS and GROCERIES

Beardsley's
First Quality
Peanut Butter
James A. Eddy Sons
237 Thames Street
Tel. 109

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

TAILORING
For Over Fifty Years to
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
MacLENNAN
207 THAMES STREET TEL. 940

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107

PROVIDENCE

'blue coal'
Providence Coke Fuel Oils
Turks Head Coal Co.
48 Custom House Street Gaspee 4600

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

Select Your Spring and Easter Ensembles at
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
. . . and Millner Quality Costs No More!
TELEPHONE 3040

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
for Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 312
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

Specialists in the etiquette of FLOWERS
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
DOYLE—FLORIST
Phone 892 708 MAIN ST.

SPRING into Style with NEW Prints and Ready-to-Wear Apparel
FROM
D. MOSES & CO.
916 Main Street Phone 861

Norfolk Avenue Dairy
Grade "A," Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Prompt Deliveries
PHONE 1080

THE LYNCHBURG GARAGE
Storage
We Sell AMOCO Gas
Washing, Greasing and Mechanical Service
Service 'phone 595 600 Church St.
Taxi 'phone 596

SMART FOOTWEAR
Beautiful Hosiery
Shoes and Styles that Endure.
COLEMAN'S
911 MAIN STREET

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Kay Dunhill Frocks
3.98 5.98 7.98

NORFOLK

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES *for the family*
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK . VIRGINIA

Thirty-three Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boy's Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-113 NORTH FIFTH STREET
113-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
Dial 8001

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
New Arrivals and Display of
DRESSES, COATS and SUITS
For Early Spring Showing

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON

BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture.
Covis & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

WHEELING

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Langhans
1217 Chapline Street

Standard ESSO *Dealer*
D. L. Sharpenburg
Prop.
National Road
at Birch Lynn
Wheeling, W. Va.

ALBERTA

BANFF

The Odd Craft Shops
Ladies and Children's Wear
Imported Novelties
Souvenirs
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2866
9:00 a. m.-5:00 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10. for $7.50 Reg. $8.50. for $6.00
Reg. $7.50. for $5.00 Reg. $6.50. for $4.25
Regular $5.00. for $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
209 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W. Calgary

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
303 1st St., West Phone M-7833

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.
Phone M 9206 Res. Phone H 3533

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Member advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that accrue in response to their regular advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertising realize the value of its advertising investment.

ALBERTA

CALGARY

Hudson's Bay Company
"THE BAY"
CALGARY
is headquarters for Fine Imported Merchandise.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
CROSSLAND & BEALE
LTD.
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Garneau Tailors
and
The "Mac" Pressing Shop
appreciate your response to their advertising in the "MONITOR"
PHONES: 31378-21269
PRICES Always Morally Right

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors
Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Featuring famous makes of
FOOTWEAR • COATS
DRESSES • HATS
LINGERIE • HOSIERY
Available to Monitor readers on the Walk Rite "12 Pay Plan."
Walk Rite Style Shoppe
Limited
EDMONTON

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Hudson's Bay Company
Our March parade of values offers you the finest in spring apparel at reasonable prices.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m., daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Listen in to The "Bay" Food Forum
Broadcast over CJRC at 10:10 a.m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday in March. Bridget Cook will tell you all about meats and their uses in Menu Planning.
Hudson's Bay Company

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Parisian Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

The Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service
High Grade Made-to-Measure
MEN'S SUITS and TOPCOATS
Imported cloths, fine linings, superb in style, beautifully made. Priced $22.00 to $35.00.
J. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
355 Donald Street Phone 22226

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Cremery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
319 Portage Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. - 9 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Prices
FLOWER HOUSE
477 KING ST. E. PHONE 2-1186
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A driver will call

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores.
202 Dundas Met 7 11
613 Dundas Fair 970
729 Richmond Met 167
77 Wharncliffe Met 4563

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1175

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Ford
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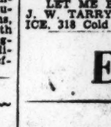
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Gratefulness

Gratefulness is mighty restin'
When I thinks how I is blest,
When dere's troubles which is testin',
Gratefulness bring peace an' rest.
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Say When Your Cup Is Full!

This is a test of the subject's ability to tell by the weight alone when his cup is full and not overflowing. A booth is set up on a table with a large carton that forms a teller's window. This window is cut about five inches square.

The player approaches with a tin cup and thrusts his arm well through the window beyond his sight, but visible to the onlookers. He says, "Sand, please." The teller starts to pour, saying, "Tell me when"; and he continues pouring till the player calls, "Enough!"

The player then withdraws the cup. If he has let spill any sand he is out. If not, the teller weighs his cup and records it.

The one obtaining the greatest weight wins the satisfaction of knowing that he came the nearest to getting what was coming to him. He is asked to explain what he went by to calculate and judge. The game can be played anew using shot, sugar, or other suitable commodity. —W. D. M., Wichita, Kan.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation by Joseph Jefferson, the famous actor, forms the basis of today's easier type of cryptogram:

"J OSJE PH SPFR J OPTUVXR: UYR JTUZXH JXR UYR TZSZXH, JAB UYRE CVHU DSRAB FPUY ZAR JAZUYRX PG J ORXGRTU FZXF PH UZ DR OXZBVTRB."

Can You Do It?

A Palatine, Illinois, reader shares this one—and, watch your step! Using the 11 letters given below, try to arrange them so that they will form just one word:

T O N D R O S U J E W

Letter Changing

Quincy, Mass., is heard from again. A reader there shares an opportunity to change TIME to DAYS in 4 moves.

What Are the Numbers?

If one less than the smaller of 2 numbers is doubled, it will give one more than the larger number. Three times the smaller, increased by 4 times the larger, is equal to the product of the 2 numbers. What are the numbers?

Fun With Synonyms

The start of a new week brings another list of 10 words and their synonyms to be correctly paired off:

1	notable	accurate	
2	dignified	tractable	
3	imaginative	important	1
4	precise	lively	
5	fixed	fanciful	
6	legible	imposing	
7	exposed	free	
8	liberal	readable	
9	active	immobile	
10	governable	open	

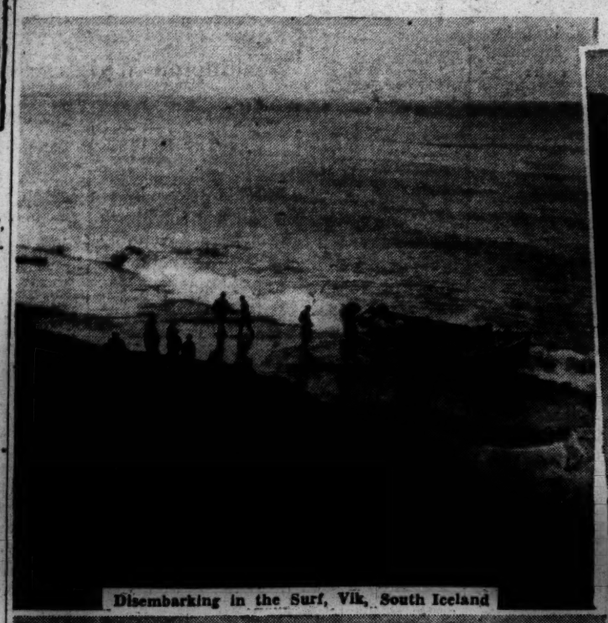
(Answers Appear On This Page)

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. To avoid any source of irritation between Japan and the U. S.
2. Psalm 15.
3. Southern California. Property damage is estimated at $65,000,000; dead and missing are reported to exceed 180.
4. A consumer purchase study made in the Middle West by the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics indicates that only in the higher brackets do wives spend noticeably more on clothes than their husbands. The husbands averaged spending $53 apiece for all clothing during a 12-month period; the wives spent but $4 more.
5. He has put aside his drive on big business; and he has indicated that he will not try to induce Congress to enact measures unwelcomed by a majority of members of his party in each house.
6. Because it was a connection established without the use of force.
7. Chinese reports allege that the Japanese have lost 375 planes and 20 ships.
8. The Committee approved legislation authorizing a $1,113,546,000 expansion of the U. S. Navy.
9. He plans to use net profits to establish a national repository for the semi-official papers of American statesmen.
10. For special balloon defenses intended to trap air raiders over London. The purposes of these defenses is to encircle the city with balloons from which dangling cables and nets theoretically would ensnare invading airplanes.
11. The selection was technically approved by a vote of 226 to 99.
12. Glenn Cunningham set a new record run of 4m. 4.6s. for the mile last week on the Dartmouth indoor track.
13. Gabriele D'Annunzio.
14. With a view to pressing claims for American sovereignty to several islands of doubtful ownership. They are sought primarily for commercial aviation, but also for reasons of naval strategy.
15. Yes; she has resigned in favor of her brother, T. V. Soong, who will take charge of China's centralized air force.

Iceland—Island of Ice and Boiling Springs



Disembarking in the Surf, Vik, South Iceland

"Skogafoss" (Woodfall), One of Iceland's Most Beautiful Waterfalls, Has a Drop of 200 Feet

"Hvitarvatn," a Lake Fed by Two Glaciers

Monitor Camera Club Photographs From Dr. Franz Stefan, Vienna

A Lonely Section of the Highlands Called "Thieves Valley"

On the Edge of a Geyser Before an Eruption

Thingvellir, Where Since 930 the Icelandic Althing Has Met

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Why is Japan abandoning its plan to send "research ships" to study salmon emigration?

2. What Biblical passage did President Roosevelt cite to newspapermen as the "lead" to the story of the fifth anniversary of his taking office?

3. What section of the United States was visited last week by the worst floods in its history?

4. Are women more extravagant in dress than men?

5. What apparent reversal of President Roosevelt's policies was in evidence last week?

6. Why was the recent Hitler move on Austria called a "cold anschluss"?

7. How many planes and ships have the Japanese lost in their warfare against the Chinese?

8. What is the cost of the navy expansion program approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee?

9. What does President Roosevelt plan to do with the earnings of his pen?

10. For what unusual defense service is Britain now recruiting men?

11. Was Prime Minister Chamberlain's selection of Lord Halifax to succeed Anthony Eden as Foreign Secretary approved by the House of Commons?

12. Who recently ran the fastest mile ever clocked on either an indoor or outdoor track?

13. What famous Italian poet passed on last week?

14. Why has the U. S. Navy and the State Department been engaged in the detailed study of thousands of tiny islands in the Pacific?

15. Has Mme. Chiang Kai-shek relinquished her command of China's air force?

The Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Quotation for Today

OPPORTUNITIES correspond with almost mathematical accuracy to the ability to use them.—WHITING.

In Lighter Vein

The Change

"And why do you think the air is more enjoyable in the summer time?"

"Because of the number of programs that get off it."

Somesense Rhymes

In days gone by we had to pay
The grocer milk-bottle retainers;
But now we get papier mâché
Triangular and square cowtainers.

Of Course

"But, officer, an up-to-date license with an old car like mine would be so incongruous!"—London Herald.

The Question

Little Alec (looking at pompous officer, whose chest is covered with medals): "Mamma, why does that man wear his money on his coat? Won't they let him have pockets?"—Tit-Bits.

Hm-m!

"The trouble with the world is that there is too little interest in religion. Now what we need is for everyone to become a church member and to live a good life. What do you think about it?"

"Well, I was just wondering who, in that case, would run for office."

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Fish Have Both Eyes on the Same Side of the Head?

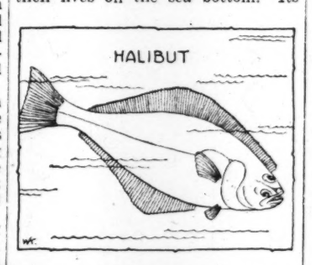
The flatfish family (halibut, turbot, flounder, etc.) are peculiar for both being "flat as a flounder" and having both eyes on one side of the head.

One explanation of how this came about is that flatfish once swam on edge, and whenever they ventured near the surface, their high arched backs stuck up above the water offering a sweet and tempting morsel for fish-eating birds.

Then one flatfish, smarter than his brothers, discovered that he could escape his feathered enemies by flopping to his side and hugging the bottom, surviving while those who persisted in swimming upright perished. His descendants learned the same trick, and they survived.

But while the wise fish was hugging the bottom, one eye was necessarily useless against the mud, and the mouth-angle was not just right for feeding. So, over perhaps thousands of years, the head partly twisted to improve the angle of the mouth, and the eye learned to travel, moving from the under side and coming up to share the top with its companion.

Even today, however, the young of this family have a typical fish-form body and swim in an erect position. Then, as they begin to mature, they turn over on the side, the body becomes flattened, and the right eye (or the left, depending on the fish and its location) moves to the opposite side of the head. The fish then lives on the sea bottom. Its

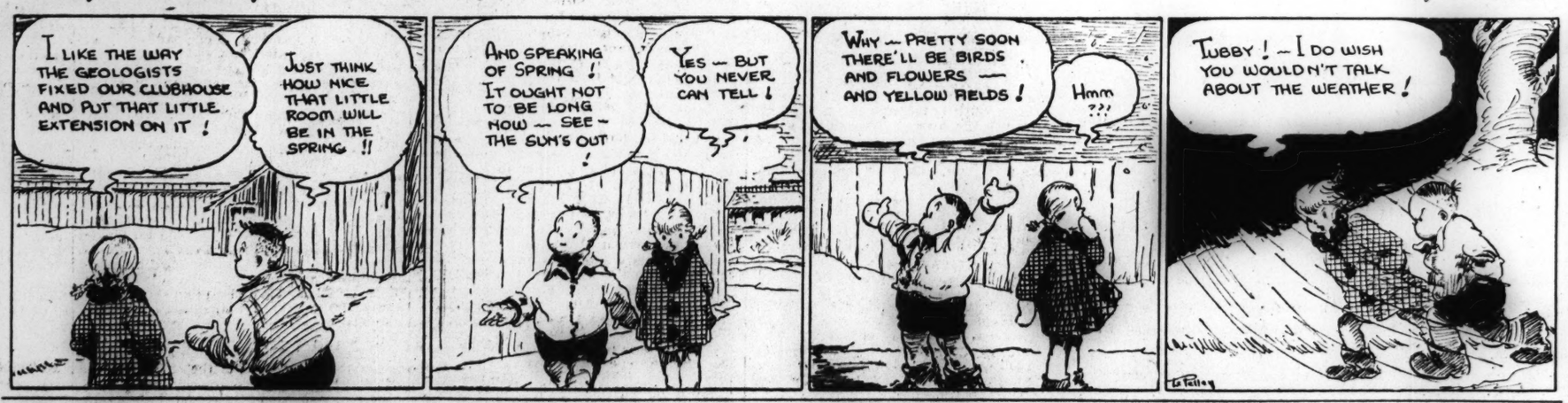


upper side takes on a protective brown coloring, while the under side becomes practically white.

It is curious to note that while all flatfish are light on one side and dark on the other in their natural ocean home, when one is put in an aquarium which is lighted from below, the under side of the fish will turn brown like the upper.—W. P. Keasbey.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*False Prophet*

By LE PELLEY


I LIKE THE WAY THE GEOLOGISTS FIXED OUR CLUBHOUSE AND PUT THAT LITTLE EXTENSION ON IT !
JUST THINK HOW NICE THAT LITTLE ROOM WILL BE IN THE SPRING !!
AND SPEAKING OF SPRING ! IT OUGHT NOT TO BE LONG NOW — SEE — THE SUN'S OUT !
YES — BUT YOU NEVER CAN TELL !
WHY — PRETTY SOON THERE'LL BE BIRDS AND FLOWERS — AND YELLOW FIELDS !
Hmm ???
TUBBY ! — I DO WISH YOU WOULDN'T TALK ABOUT THE WEATHER !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hm-m!*

By CARMACK

I barked at ol' Spike's front door today —
Pretty soon his master came to the door and wanted to know what all the fuss" was about, and politely shoo-ed me away —
Then I went to ol' Togo's house and barked for him —
In a few minutes his master opened the door and said- "I'm sorry, but Togo isn't at home just now" —
So I wiggled my thanks and went away wondering why it is that some humans can understand dog-talk so much better than others —

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Be a Friend!

If you are a friend of man
Let him know it!
If you want to help, and can,
Why not show it?
Your good will expressed in deed,
May just meet another's need,
But what good is any seed
Unless you sow it?

When good fortune smiles on you,
Why not share it?
Your brother's load will lighten, too,
If you help bear it.
Lay aside your pettiness,
Help a neighbor in distress,
It will bring real happiness
If you but dare it!

This old world we live in still
Needs our loving,
Needs our laughter and good will,
But not our shoving.
So, take time to be a friend
And in unselfed service send
Thoughts and deeds that truly blend
All—in loving!

Elsie H. Ainsworth

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, second edition, copyright 1934, by G & C. Merriam Company.

Boulanger, Mlle. Nadia (nä'-dyä' bōō'-läN'-zhā') — Distinguished French composer, teacher, and conductor.

Casgrain, Madame Pierre (pyâr' käs'-grăN')—Leader of La League des Droits de Femmes in Quebec, and wife of Speaker of Quebec's House of Commons.

Cristea, Miron (mē-rōn' krē'-styä)—New Rumanian Premier, also patriarch of Rumanian Orthodox Church.

Glaise-Horstenau, Dr. Edmund (ēt'-moont gli'-zē-hōr'-sté-nou) —Austrian Minister Without Portfolio, formerly Minister of Interior.

Leinsdorf, Erich (ā'-rik lins'-dôrf)—New Wagnerian conductor of the Metropolitan Opera.

Nečas, Dr. Jaromir—(yä'-rō-mēr nē'-chäs)—Czech Minister of Social Welfare.

Ortiz, Dr. Roberto M. (rō-bēr'-tō ôr'-tēs) — New President of Argentina.

Reis, Bobby (rēs) — General utility baseball player and relief pitcher, who has recently signed a 1938 contract with the Boston Bees.

Skubl, Dr. Michael (mik'-ä-ēl skōō'-b'l) — Austrian Secretary of State for Public Security.

von Reichenau, Gen. Walter (väl'-tēr fōn rī'-kĕ-nou)—Head of German Army.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofa; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; bow; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Beard

"My father has just come home from the fair," a letter to Abraham Lincoln began, "and brought home your picture . . . I am a little girl only 11 years old, but want you should be President of the United States very much, so I hope you won't think me very bold to write to such a great man as you are. . . . I have got four brothers and part of them will vote for you anyway, and if you will let your whiskers grow I will try to get the rest of them to vote for you. You would look a great deal better for your face is so thin. All the ladies like whiskers, and they would tease their husbands to vote for you and then you would be President . . . Good-bye, Grace Bedell."

Mr. Lincoln promptly replied: "My dear little Miss: Your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. . . . As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affectation if I were to begin it now? Your very sincere well wisher, A. Lincoln."

But he did grow the whiskers!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "A play is like a picture: The actors are the colors, and they must blend with one another if a perfect work is to be produced."

Can You Do It?: There's a catch here. Try arranging the letters to spell "Just One Word!"

Letter Changing: Time, tame, tams, dams, days.

What Are The Numbers?: 8 and 9.

Fun With Synonyms: Notable—important; dignified—imposing; imaginative—fanciful; precise—accurate; fixed—immobile; legible—readable; exposed—open; liberal—free; active—lively; governable—tractable.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Japan in China

JAPAN'S soldiers have been more enlightening than its statesmen as to their country's true objectives in China. The military occupation of a huge slice of North China and of a smaller, but commercially valuable area in the lower Yangtze Valley, the bringing under Japanese control of a portion of Chinese territory with a population of 100,000,000 people—these operations speak a language that anyone can understand.

By contrast with these forthright doings of General Terauchi and General Matsui—who was recently removed from his post as commander-in-chief of the Japanese army in central China—the pronouncements of the Japanese Foreign Office and of Japan's envoys, official and unofficial, abroad seem pale and evasive. However, the decision to suspend dealings with the Nationalist Government, and several statements by Foreign Minister Hirota in the present session of the Japanese Diet, have outlined in somewhat clearer form the policy that is taking shape in the wake of military conquest.

The Japanese Government has given up hope of coming to an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek. So it is forced to deal with a regime, or regimes, which, whatever may be the differences in detail, are essentially similar to that of Manchukuo. Neither the "provisional government" which has been set up in Peiping nor the embryonic regime which is apparently in process of consideration for the Shanghai-Nanking area could ever conceivably have come into existence without Japanese military support or could survive without a stiffening of Japanese bayonets.

Mr. Hirota has made it clear that the four points which he has laid down for a Sino-Japanese settlement: political co-operation; economic co-operation between Japan, China and Manchukuo; demilitarized zones in "necessary localities"; and payment by China of a war indemnity, will govern any agreement that may be reached with a Chinese government other than the Nanking regime. In reply to questions in the Diet he expanded the point about the indemnity to include compensation for all losses sustained by Japanese citizens in China and also the cost of maintaining Japanese garrisons there. It remains to be seen whether this idea of making conquest a paying enterprise can be realized out of the proceeds which can be extracted from a poor and devastated country.

In response to another question Mr. Hirota forecast the formation of Japanese companies for the economic exploitation of North and Central China, while War Minister Sugiyama suggested that Japanese soldier-colonists might remain in China after the conclusion of hostilities. Mr. Hirota also warned foreign powers which might supply aid to Chiang Kai-shek in return for compensation in the form of economic concessions that no such concessions would be recognized by Japan.

So a full-fledged Japanese policy toward China is steadily emerging. In order to implement it either Hankow, or Canton, or both, must be added to Japan's present list of conquests. It will then remain to be seen whether the Manchukuo method of domination without formal annexation can be applied to an area several times greater than Manchukuo, and with a population four or five times as large.

The answer to this question cannot be given merely by following military movements on the map. It will depend on many other factors: on Chinese stamina and resource in guerrilla warfare, which some observers believe led to General Matsui's removal; on Japanese ability to juggle with huge bond issues without provoking inflation, on that intangible element, the morale of the two peoples, and on the extent to which other powers may or may not be drawn into the conflict.

Exit Alberta's Social Credit?

ECONOMIC barriers to right of them, legal volleys to left of them, the forces of Social Credit in Alberta Province, Canada, appear to be staging their last stand. The Supreme Court of Canada has just decided in favor of the Dominion Government and against the Alberta Provincial Government on three bills in question—a credit regulation bill, a press bill, and a bill increasing taxes on banks. All were found unconstitutional.

But the Court went beyond the points specifically referred to it; Chief Justice Duff handed down a ruling that the Social Credit Act, keystone of Provincial Premier William Aberhart's program, was also beyond provincial jurisdiction.

Of particular interest in the United States is the invalidation of the press bill, which would have imposed on newspapers hindrances at variance with widespread Anglo-Saxon conceptions of free speech. Newspapers would have been required to divulge the names of authors of news articles and editorials, as well as news sources, and to print on demand of the provincial Government its own "corrective," interpretative, or explanatory articles. This supposed need of interfering with the normal expression of public opinion at once cast question upon the Aberhart program north and south of the famous unfortified border.

Opinion on other aspects of the Social Credit regime has been less decided. Though Premier Aberhart admitted the program was not working as he had hoped, there is a question as to whether this failure was due to the Social Credit idea itself or to the fact that the experiment had to be carried on in a region not self-sufficient, but subject to natural economic pressures from regions operating under a more orthodox economy. Of course, it will be remembered, too, that Major Douglas, exponent of Social Credit, expressed reservations about the Alberta version of it some time ago.

The soundness of Social Credit is therefore neither proved nor disproved by the Alberta experiment. Even had Alberta adopted the unadulterated article, under the circumstances a convincing test of it probably would have been impossible.

Cape Palos

THE reported routing of a Spanish rebel fleet off Cape Palos by a force less than half as large gives overworked naval strategists everywhere something more to think about. The most startling thing about the Loyalists' successful sortie was the disabling of a first-class cruiser, believed to be the Canarias, by the destroyer-leader Lepanto, a torpedo boat hardly one sixth the cruiser's size.

With the destroyer, naval designers have scrambled a familiar axiom by putting the biggest eggs into the smallest basket. The destroyer's main offensive purpose is to launch torpedo attacks. Its defense is its superior speed. One torpedo hit may prove fatal to even the largest warship.

Historians have dealt none too kindly with Admiral Jellicoe for his extremely cautious handling of the British Grand Fleet in the Battle of Jutland. Six times during the action, a superior British battle force gave way before the threat of German destroyer attacks.

But Jellicoe understood the dangers lurking in those swift little torpedo craft which screened the German retreat. Had they succeeded in scoring a few hits on the British Grand Fleet, the course of history might have been completely altered.

Navies today bank heavily on the destroyers, the smaller nations no less than the greater. The price of one battleship will buy many destroyers. They constitute a threat to the largest battleship, and even the smaller nations can afford them. The action off Cape Palos shows that these small fighting ships are still a serious threat in naval warfare.

Riches Mean Responsibility

SOCIALIST ex-ministers of state appeared recently as leading counsel in a case, the hearing of which filled the visitors' gallery in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice in London with diamond-decked and luxury-clad crowds. The ex-ministers were Sir R. Stafford Cripps, K. C., who was Solicitor General in a Socialist Labor Government in 1930-31, and Sir Patrick Hastings, K. C., who was a similarly placed Attorney General in 1924.

The public importance of the case lies, not in the particular dispute it was to settle which was a purely personal one, but in disclosures made in the evidence. These showed the possession by individuals of jewelry valued at more than £30,000. They concerned also a diamond ring costing £11,000, the expenditure of £1,200 for two dressing cases and £39,000 for a house, besides "very large sums indeed" upon what was frankly declared to have been gambling. Funds inherited by one of the parties to the extent of more than £70,000 annually rendered possible such luxury spending as is here implied.

The disproportion between this and comparable outlay by the average citizen is so great as to raise the question of whether large inheritance ought to be more restricted than it is at present.

The political group to which Sir Stafford and Sir Patrick have both in the past belonged stands emphatically for such a change. Whatever one may think of this view, two fundamental facts stand out. One is that great wealth—especially when inherited—is a trust involving responsibility. The other is that only so far as this is recognized and acted upon can the holders of such riches justify their position.

This means that the price of the individual ownership of any large quantity of the world's goods is the using of the resultant pre-eminence to help others not similarly endowed. Thereby can riches prove a blessing instead of the reverse.

THAT MAN who recently crossed Broadway in New York on a rope stretched from the tops of skyscrapers was no doubt just another pedestrian who had to find some way to cross the street.

Tram to Ghizeh

DID you say train, meaning camel-train, perhaps? No I said tram and I meant street car. Just an ordinary street car, from the heart of Cairo to the edge of the desert, to the very foot of the Great Pyramids. It is marked "Ataba Ghizeh" (sounds like "Attaboy, geezer!")

Fare in the open first-class compartment is two piastres, about ten cents; in the closed section marked "Harem" it is half as much. The women's compartment, which seats six Egyptians or eight Europeans, has a certain distinction, for the conductor must knock before coming in. If you are a real harem queen, you lower your thick black veil discreetly and give him your fare. If you are one of those wild Anglo-Saxons, you scramble among the various kinds of piastres in your handbag, and hold out a few for him to take his choice.

Westward through the broad thoroughfares of modern Cairo. Smart shops in the best European mode. Well-dressed cosmopolitans, men in business suits plus fez, rug dealers, walking lemonade stands, bread merchants carrying their whole stock in trade on their heads.

* * *

But these men seem to be walking the streets en déshabillé! Bare toes, flapping heels, low-necked unbelted gowns, surely they are not meant for street wear? Yet all seem very self-confident. Black men in white robes, brown men in delicate striped robes, café-au-lait men in garnet and reseda and midnight blue. Headdresses of endless variety, scarfs, fezzes, turbans, and the delectable little white skull-cap made of knitted string and pasted firmly on the back of the head.

Everywhere is the most extraordinary juxtaposition of old and new, Orient and Occident, misery and gaiety, poverty and wealth.

A donkey trots by with a cart containing a whole Egyptian family, or rather I should say a whole Egyptian village.

A modern autobus streamlines along, svelte and noiseless.

Hansoms, victorias, pushcarts, Bugatti sport models.

Out from the center of town, the buildings become helter-skelter, without style or sequence. Mostly flat-topped, angular, as flimsy as stage settings.

We cross a body of water. It is the Nile. But its appearance is not what is known on the color charts as Nile Green; more the tone of the Mississippi just after the Big Muddy has poured into it. Native boats slip over the surface, with their peaked sails curved to a fine point. Showboat pleasure barges are moored at the water's edge. Along the bank are rows of eucalyptus and acacias and banana trees.

* * *

A crew of university athletes skims along in a racing shell. Modern autos go over the bridge glistening like mirrors.

Now our tracks run through grassy plots lined with red cannas; rather like Lincoln Park, Chicago. Two oxen and a driver are dragging a primitive wooden plow along the wide paved streets. Stately veiled women trail long black gowns as they walk, always balancing burdens or children or both.

Again the Nile. How many branches has the Nile? Hard to tell, for water is deflected into numberless parallel canals that nourish the vivid green fields on every side. Here is a narrow stream where a young girl stoops to wash some very unsavory looking pots. Just a little farther on, half immersed in the same water, is a man taking a bath!

A line of earth-bearing camels swings into view; stepping slowly, sagely. Now we have arrived in the suburbs. Beyond the tracks, the grass, and the paved road are glimpses of dwellings bowered in palms and bougainvillaeas. "Villa Mireille," says one. Some are romantic in the traditional style "à l'Arabe," red and white

Drawn by Nancy Barnhart

striped, with peaked arches. Some are Post-Post-Renaissance.

* * *

To the left, in the far distance, topping the villas and the palms, is an apparition in rose colored stone, the cliffs of Moqattam, citadel of Saladin, crowned with a two-eared mosque.

Now there shows a tawny strip of color on the northern horizon, that tells us we are leaving the Nile and its living verdure, and are coming to the vast and terrible, or if you choose, the vast and kindly desert. Not far off is the tram terminus, where the trees group together for the last time before the highway pushes off to become a desert road.

But what are those gigantic triangles that have risen between us and the western sun? Monstrous shapes, soaked in golden light. Too huge surely, to be made by human hands. Too perfect to be mountains. They are the most fascinating, baffling, timeless, scathless, enigmatical structures ever invented by man: the Great Pyramids of Ghizeh.

NANCY BARNHART

Mirror of World Opinion

Three Half-Centuries of Progress

AUSTRALIA is entitled to all the pride she feels in the rounding-off of three half centuries. She has made good use of them. When Governor Phillip hoisted the flag at Sydney he declared that "this country will prove the most valuable acquisition Great Britain ever made." Few forecasts have come nearer the mark. The old transatlantic Empire had just been lost when a seaman's sagacity laid the foundations of another at the opposite end of the world. It seemed as far away then as another planet would today. The successive colonies felt the inspiration of their opportunity in the boundless spaces at their feet. The ordeals of Nature were balanced by her rewards. Australia was no land for a soft race. To convert it into the home of a stable community demanded the utmost pertinacity and resourcefulness. Its selective tests have given the Australian people a distinctive mold of energy, thoroughness, and realism. It is one of the most assimilative of civilizations. The position and resources of the Commonwealth assign to it a critical part in the next chapter of the world's destiny. She will face it with a confidence based on a past in which every step of progress has been gained by her own qualities of mind and will.—*The Observer*, London.

Safe Traffic Instruction

A SOLUTION . . . might be to have the lessons in safe traffic and traffic rules not given by school teachers, but by police officers fit for this special instruction—as is the case within certain limits in Amsterdam. The officers or inspectors should be paid for this work, which they would have to do in their leisure hours. . . . These difficulties do not appear insoluble to us. Most parents who are in a position to do so would, no doubt, if necessary be glad to make a small financial sacrifice to have their children attend traffic lessons, just as they have them now attend extra lessons in French or such "hobby" subjects as music, tennis and dancing. For the impecunious, a special provision would have to be made.

But it is necessary that the giving of such courses should be possible—and not only in the big towns, but also in the country, where modern motor speed-roads take their toll daily.—*Algemeen Handelsblad*, Amsterdam.

The Wide Horizon

Washington Whistles—and Waits

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

BENEATH the tension which present economic conditions throughout the nation and political conditions throughout the world have inevitably brought to Washington, there has cropped up an unusual vein of good humor. Probably it is because gravity demands an antidote. But it wasn't true in the Washington winter of 1932-33.

Isn't it significant, for example, that "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" is the cinematographic leitmotif of the year? There you have the triumph of cheerful innocence—the escape, shall we say, of the seven little business men from the clutches of the Washington witch through the ministrations of Snow White recovery—or any other "escapidy" interpretation you care to put on it. And of equal importance, assuredly, is the radio popularity of Charlie McCarthy. For that little man is always speaking back to authority; he is always saying the cheerfully impudent things that we all would like to say—if we dared to, and could think of them. Escapism again.

Well, there has been an eruption of this sort of thing in Washington. Newspapermen have been responsible for some of it. There was the fellow—with his wife—who found himself slowly edging along toward the receiving line at the famous reception to Paul V. McNutt. He saw the notables, and the non-notables, and heard them loudly heralded by a specially imported Indiana announcer. Finding himself suddenly overpowered by an inner pixie, this raffish reporter said low in the announcer's ear, with solemn tones: "Mr. and Mrs. Donald Duck." Then boomed forth, from the hard-worked announcer, those startling words: "Mr. and Mrs. Donald Duck." Startling, that is to say, to the idle bystanders. But poor Senator and Mrs. Minton, and poor Governor McNutt did not find them startling. They had been standing and shaking hands and smiling politely for too many hours. Senator Minton is reported to have smiled mechanically, and put forth his hand, and said: "How do you do, Mr. Huck?"

* * *

Then there was the other reporter—the fellow who specializes in far eastern problems. He is on pretty good terms with the Japanese Embassy, and he also likes Japanese domestic servants. So he called up the Embassy the other day and said: "Have you people got a nice Japanese spy on hand? I need a new servant." He got an admirable house boy, but not from the Embassy!

And then there is the food up in Congress. Perhaps we shall remember this winter as the season of the great eating sweepstakes. Maine and Idaho started it with potatoes. Texas and Florida grapefruit came along next. Third were the cheeses, from New York and Wisconsin, respectively. Next came the oysters, from Rhode Island and New Jersey, with Maryland standing by impatiently.

Now, all this has its significance. Washington is whistling while it works—or maybe it worries. And there is the usual crop of political anecdotes—you know the kind—what Mrs. Roosevelt said to Mr. Roosevelt, but most of them are so old and hackneyed as not to be worth repeating. The jape about the third termite is being worn so thin that it ought to collapse and blow harmlessly away, but it probably won't. Ferdinand, the bull, has already left his message of social significance with Washington, and has been succeeded by Thurman Arnold's "Folklore of Capitalism," over which people are poring with degrees of puzzlement or pleasure or indignation.

Against the background of these puckish data, actual news events in Washington seem less world-shaking in their importance. Congress is plodding steadily ahead with its four major tasks: the tax bill, the naval expansion bill, the reorganization bill, and wages and hours. Of these, the tax bill seems likely of passage in the House substantially unchanged from its present form, but in the Senate the prospect is of considerable rewriting of the undistributed profits section, as well as of the "third basket" clause.

* * *

The naval bill is certain to produce the long-awaited and significant debate on foreign affairs in both houses. Senator William E. Borah's outspoken opposition to the bill, recorded on Sunday, presages a Senate discussion which will draw lines of isolationism beyond which the Congress thinks the President and Secretary of State should not venture. The reorganization bill seems to have a better than average chance of passage. But the wages and hours bill, even if revived in most attenuated form in the House, still faces real obstacles.

The President showed his keen sense of history in two divergent ways this week. First, he celebrated the fifth anniversary of his inauguration—a date others were likely to ignore—by taking his Cabinet to church and holding an anniversary press conference. Second, he let it be known that he would devote the profits from his magazine and newspaper writings to preserving important semiofficial documents that otherwise might be lost.

As to the anniversary, he declared that "The old ship of state is still on the same course." And this led some more of those raffish reporters to remember Henry Wadsworth Longfellow who brought the ship of state into American language, and to recall his classic lines in the same poem:

"She starts,—she moves,—she seems to feel
The thrill of life along her keel! . . ."

That, it need hardly be said, is just what observers here are looking for from the ship of business. That holds the key to almost everything.

The Miller-Tydings Bill: A Druggist's View

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Having been a subscriber to The Christian Science Monitor for many years and holding it in high regard, I feel I should like the privilege of commenting on your articles written by your staff correspondent on the repeal of the Miller-Tydings bill and also on articles previously printed.

I am a druggist in a small town, and feel sure if you made a survey through the country and with the independent stores you would find that most articles are selling cheaper than they did before we had the Miller-Tydings bill. Practically all stores now feel they have to sell at the minimum price, and, although not compulsory, this is much lower than the regular price. This bill has stopped the "chiselers," and protects the public, enabling them to buy in a reliable store at a price which is fair to them and to the retailer.

It helps to stop selling substitutes which high pressure salesmen would try to do, feeling they must sell goods that they make a profit on instead of standard articles that were sold under cost in some stores as leaders and especially in the large department stores in cities. One store in New York City, for instance, is known to have lost around a million dollars on cosmetics for the year, but this was discounted as good advertising.

Of course, under the Miller-Tydings bill these stores must come up to the minimum price, and this makes a very small profit for all, but it does create confidence in the public, who have previously felt the independent merchant has been cheating them because they haven't been able to sell below cost and make it up on other merchandise as the large department stores have done in the past.

There are many standard articles the regular price being $1, the minimum price now 79 cents, $1.50 articles minimum price $1.09, and so on and on.

The druggists or other independent merchants are not asking for anything out of reason or trying to hurt the consumer, but feel this bill protects them and will make better times for all in doing away with unfair competition and advertising.

Callicoon, N. Y. R. J. BENNETT

Spades

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to thank you for the good articles on our political situation here in Kansas City which have appeared on your Editorial page recently. We have a paper here which works valiantly for clean government, but even it hasn't called a "spade a spade" as your editorial did. We are hoping for a change for the better this spring after the election is over. (Mrs.) N. S.

Kansas City, Mo.

Distribution of Excess Profits

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an issue of the Monitor there appeared an article entitled "A contrast between Germany and the United States." The article contains the following statement:

> In Germany half of all corporation profits above 5 per cent and under 8 per cent must be invested in Government bonds. All profits above 8 per cent must be so invested. These bonds may be sold for cash in the open market, etc.

I have been a reader of the Monitor for about twenty years, and am fairly familiar with your editorial policy; therefore, I feel it my duty to point out to you that the above statement is incorrect. The point made in the article is quite clear, and undoubtedly fully justified, but this does not alter the fact that the statement included in the introduction is only half true.

Profits of German corporations which are not distributed by way of dividends, at the meeting of shareholders acting on the year's results, become subject to a second income tax (which is at present 20 per cent), if distributed thereafter. Corporations may not pay dividends in an amount in excess of 5 per cent unless authorized by the Finance Minister to do so, and this permission for distribution of dividends in excess of 5 per cent is only granted where the history of the Corporation indicates that a dividend of more than 5 per cent has been habitually paid. All corporations, however, have the privilege of paying dividends for as large a percentage as their profits permit, but any dividend in excess of the authorized percentage must be deposited with a Branch of the Gold Discount Bank, where the funds are held for the account of the shareholder and invested in Government securities. Originally the term of the deposit was two years, although this period has now been extended and may be said to be more or less indefinite.

The entire question is somewhat obscure, but the above statement covers the general situation. A. M. R.

Brussels, Belgium.

Japan and the League

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have not discovered any mention in the world press of the fact that Japan's attitude toward the League of Nations and its various organs differs sharply from that of Germany and Italy, who, like Japan, have withdrawn from the League following political disputes. I believe that it is only fair to Japan to call attention to these differences.

It is now five years since Japan resigned from the League, and three years since she ceased to be a member. Yet the Japanese Government has continued to co-operate with several financial, economic, and technical committees of the League and has retained its membership in the International Labor Organization. The Japanese Government, as well as Japanese labor and employer organizations, participate actively in the I. L. O., and Tokyo makes adequate and regular contributions to the support of those League organs in which she participates.

Contrast Japan's behavior with that of Italy. The latter Government resigned from the League last December, and immediately ceased to co-operate with any League committees and withdrew from the I. L. O. The Rome Government even canceled the work of the Institute of Private Law and of the International Cinematographic Institute, which had very slight connections with the League. In other words, the Italian Government behaved with the pettishness of a spoiled child, whereas Japan's conduct has at all times been dignified, consistent and logical as regards the League. With so much cause to blame Japan in other fields, it is comforting to discover her conducting herself admirably at Geneva.

Military circles in Japan have been agitating recently for a complete break with the League and all its organs, following the bad example of Germany and Italy. Japanese labor groups under military influence have urged withdrawal from the I. L. O. But thus far moderate opinion in Japan has resisted such agitation. It is to be hoped that enlightened Japanese will be successful in retaining this important reminder of a period when Japan was in the forefront of international co-operation. D. B.

Geneva.

Reform

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent article by Pearl Strachan called "Where Reforms Need *Reform*," it is pointed out that a real reform replaces a wrong idea with a right one, which is a very different thing from prohibiting the wrong one.

When the Milk Bars which today are so familiar a sight in Britain were first opened I felt that here was a piece of good temperance work. That this was not the purpose of the promoter makes no difference unless it is to enhance its value. Consider these two slogans: "Don't Drink" and "Drink Milk." As most people have an urge to do something, there is not much doubt about the effectiveness of the latter. EDITH MAKEHAM

London.

Exhibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Mayor of Woburn, Mass., has been considering hauling through town in a lion's cage persons arrested for drunkenness. Whether or not it is a fitting punishment is the subject of controversy, but one thing might be conceded: it's just the sort of thing a drunk would enjoy thinking up to do all by himself. G. L. P.

Boston.